FBIS DAILY REPORT

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URUGUAY, PARAGUAY, BOLIVIA CREATE URUPABOL

PY031503 Asuncion ABC COLOR in Spanish 30 May 81 p 13

[Text of the URUPABOL charter signed by Paraguayan Finance Minister Cesar Barrientos, Uruguayan Economy and Finance Minister Valentin Arizmendi and Bolivian Integration Minister Alberto Saenz Klinsky at Lopez Palace, Asuncion, on 29 May]

[Text] The Governments of Uruguay, Paraguay and Bolivia:
Taking into account the agreement signed on 25 April 1963 in Caracas, Venezuela, by their IDB governors;
Being aware that the unity of action of their three countries, which have a lower relative economic development, requires the consolidation of a representative organization for the realization of their just aspirations;
Being sure that this legal international organization is an indispensable prerequisite for safeguarding interests of economic, financial, trade, cultural, physical integration and scientific natures, and
Believing that, for the better pursuit of the purposes of the parties, it is necessary to give the URUPABOL group a legal status;
They agree to enact this agreement, for which purpose they have named their respective plenipotentiaries, who agree to the following:

Chapter I
Nature, Name and Objectives

Article 1. The parties, Uruguay, Paraguay and Bolivia, establish the URUPABOL group, which will have an international legal status and will have its headquarters in Asuncion, the capital of Paraguay.
The URUPABOL group, here after called URUPABOL, will be governed by the regulations established in this agreement.

Article 2. The objectives of URUPABOL are:
1. To coordinate the tasks of the representatives of the parties on the IDB Board of Directors and, when deemed necessary, in other international organizations of a financial nature;
2. To intensify trade, cultural, artistic and scientific exchanges between the parties;
3. To promote action for improving the conditions of navigability of their rivers and to try to harmonize their legislation regarding navigation;
4. To promote the improvement of road, railroad, river, air and telecommunications interconnections; and
5. To study projects and implement other actions of common interest.

Chapter II
Composition

Article 3. The composition of URUPABOL is as follows:
The ministers meetings;
The meetings of the permanent representatives; and
The Executive Secretariat.

Chapter III
The Ministers Meetings

Article 4. Ministers meetings are the main organ of URUPABOL, which will include the ministers, who can be ministers of economy, finance, integration or others within the economic or social sectors, or those who represent them.

Article 5. Ministers meetings can be either ordinary or extraordinary.
The ordinary meeting will be held once a year on a date and in a place to be unanimously agreed by the parties.
Extraordinary meetings will be held when called for by the meeting of permanent representatives, at the request of the parties.

Article 6. Following are the functions of the ministers meetings:
1. To formulate the overall policy of URUPABOL;
2. To give their agreement to the naming of the representatives of URUPABOL to the IDB Board of Directors and, when deemed necessary, to other international organizations of a financial nature;
3. To name and remove the executive secretary;
4. To approve the annual budget of URUPABOL;
5. To adopt the necessary measures to achieve its objectives;
6. To oversee that this agreement is complied with, periodically evaluating the results that have been obtained; and
7. To propose to the governments of the parties the modification of this agreement.

Chapter IV
The Meeting of Permanent Representatives

Article 7. The meeting of the permanent representatives will form a quorum with the heads of the permanent diplomatic missions that have been accredited to the Government of Paraguay by the Governments of Bolivia and Uruguay and a representative of the Paraguayan Government with the rank of ambassador. Each country will also accredit a deputy representative.

Article 8. The meeting of permanent representatives will be held periodically at the seat of the Executive Secretariat with the attendance of all its members. The meeting will be held at the request of any of its members or when called for by the Executive Secretariat, and its decisions will be made unanimously.

Article 9. The Chair will be held for a period of 1 year, in rotation, by the permanent representatives of each country. The Chair will exercise the legal representation of URUPABOL.

Article 10. Following are the functions of the meeting of permanent representatives:
1. To carry out and to have carried out the decisions adopted by the ministers meeting;
2. To approve the agreements which are referred to in Article 18 and to authorize the chairman to sign them;
3. To intensify economic exchange and physical integration between the parties;
4. To maintain relations with governments or interantional financial and technical organizations, or others of a similar nature, with the objective of obtaining the necessary cooperation for the implementation of the sutides and projects that have been approved;
5. To coordinate joint action in international organizations in such ways as determined by the meeting of ministers;
6. To stimulate intrabank agreements, or others of a similar nature, that will facilitate trade transactions between the parties;
7. To intensify the educational, cultural, artistic and scientific relations through the exchange of professionals, students and information;
8. To oversee the compatibility of URUPABOL actions with other multilateral commitments of the parties;
9. To impart instructions to the Executive Secretariat and grant the executive secretary the authorization to name officials for international purposes;
10. To study the draft annual budget and submit it to the meeting of ministers; to oversee the appropriate implementation of the budget; and to approve the accounts submitted by the executive secretary;
11. To authorize the investment of additional resources as per Article 18;
12. To study the regulations of the organization that have been drafted by the Executive Secretariat and submit them to the meeting of ministers for approval; and
13. To agree on the date for and propose the agenda for the ministers meeting.

Chapter V
The Executive Secretariat

Article 11. The Executive Secretariat will include the executive secretary and the necessary personnel, and will function as the seat of URUPABOL.

Article 12. The functions of the Executive Secretariat are as follows:
1. To coordinate the activities of URUPABOL through the compilation of information and the drafting of studies that are necessary to achieve the objectives outlined in this agreement;
2. To call meetings of the permanent representatives when circumstances so indicate;
3. To formulate and submit to the meeting of permanent representatives the draft of the annual budget;
4. To attend to the correspondence that is addressed to it;
5. To act in the role of secretary of the ministers meeting;
6. To prepare the provisional agendas of the meetings of the permanent representatives and draft the corresponding minutes;
7. To maintain the archives of URUPABOL documents;
8. To establish, when so requested by the meeting of the permanent representatives, the necessary contacts with international organizations, or other organizations of a similar nature, for activities that are relative to those of URUPABOL;
9. To keep the parties informed, through their respective responsible organizations, of the resolutions that have been adopted and regarding the action that has been taken in carrying them out;
10. To draft the regulations of the organization and submit them to the meeting of permanent representatives; and
11. To carry out any other task that is requested by the meeting of permanent representatives.

Article 13. The executive secretary will be named for a 2-year period. He can be reelected only once and for the same period of time.
Regarding his naming, the principle of rotation by country will be maintained.

Article 14. The functions of the executive secretary are as follows:
1. To exercise the legal representation of the Executive Secretariat;
2. To name the officials of the Executive Secretariat. In the case of officials who are named for international purposes, the agreement of the meeting of permanent representatives will be required;
3. To administer the budgeted funds and the additional resources outlined in Article 18, which must be reported with documents every 6 months to the meeting of permanent representatives; and
4. To submit once a year to the meeting of permanent representatives a balance of accounts and financial statement.

Article 15. In undertaking his functions, the executive secretary and the international officials of the Executive Secretariat will not request or receive any type of instructions from any government or public or private national or international organizations and they will refrain from acting in any way that is incompatible with their role as international officials.

Article 16. The parties promise to respect the international nature of the functions of the executive secretariat and they will refrain from exercising any type of influence on them in the carrying out of their functions.

Chapter VI
Resources

Article 17. The budget will be funded by the parties through equal annual subscriptions.

Article 18. URUPABOL is permitted to maintain relations and implement agreements with governments, international financial and technical organizations or private institutions with the objective of obtaining additional financial and/or technical resources for the implementation of studies and the execution of approved projects.

Chapter VII
Agreement for Seat Location, Privileges and Immunities

Article 19. In the agreement for seat location to be signed between the Government of the Paraguayan Republic and URUPABOL, several articles which will regulate the relations between the two parties will be included. URUPABOL will have the immunities and privileges established by international law.

Article 20. The representatives of the parties, the executive secretary and the international personnel of the Executive Secretariat will enjoy the privileges and immunities corresponding to their posts and which are necessary to carry out their tasks independently.

Chapter VIII
Navigation

Article 21. In accordance with the principle of free navigation of international rivers, the parties will promote, through the appropriate channels, survey and coordinate actions aimed at improving the navigability of their international rivers and will try to harmonize their laws on navigation in order to give the ships of the three countries equal treatment in the use of their international navigable rivers.

Chapter IX
Application of Agreement and Solving Controversies

Article 22. The joint action of the parties within the URUPABOL framework will be carried out independently of the participation of each party in other cooperation and integration projects as well as those projects and works which they may decide to carry out in their own territories.

Article 23. Any disagreement which may arise between the parties regarding the interpretation or application of this agreement and the resolutions taken by URUPABOL organs will be submitted to a ministers meeting.
In case the ministers meeting should not find a satisfactory solution, the parties agree to solve the problem by resorting to the procedures provided for in any of the international agreements on the subject currently in force.

Chapter X
General Dispositions

Article 24. The parties will submit to the Executive Secretariat, the national organ responsible for centralizing the coordination tasks, information and reports on the fulfillment of URUPABOL resolutions.

Article 25. The current agreement will be enacted 30 days after the ratification documents of all the parties have been delivered to the Foreign Relations Ministry of the Paraguayan Republic.

Article 26. The duration of the current agreement will be indefinite. It may be disavowed by any of the parties through a written communique to the Foreign Relations Ministry of the Paraguayan Republic, which will be in charge of informing the other parties of this.
The effects of the current agreement for the disavowing party will expire 90 days after the Paraguayan Foreign Ministry receives the communique informing the ministry of the decision.
The parties will agree when the disavowing party will be separated from the agreement, taking into account the duties it has undertaken and the projects underway.

SALVADORAN FOREIGN MINISTER ARRIVES, SEEKS AID

PY040221 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1337 GMT 3 Jun 81

[Text] Buenos Aires 3 Jun (NA)--Salvadoran Foreign Minister Fidel Chavez Mena expressed his hope that the "cooperation and assistance" Argentina "fortunately has always given, will continue from day to day." He also revealed that among the fundamental objectives of his visit to Argentina was "explaining and expounding points of view on the current internal situation in our country" to the Argentine Government.

Chavez Mena arrived today to pay an official 6-day [as received] visit. At Ezeiza airport he declared that he had the intention of "tightening even more the bonds of friendship and cooperation that exist between the two countries." He also wanted to "establish bases for those relations to continue to be accentuated more each day, with solidarity and in a fraternal way."

In this regard Argentine Government officials let it be known that the government was predisposed to supply "humanitarian" aid, such as food and special lines of credit, in case El Salvador, devastated by a virtual civil war, needs it.

Foreign Minister Chavez Mena, when asked if the high-level negotiations he will conduct here also include requests for aid, stated that "fortunately Argentina has always given my country much cooperation and assistance. We are very grateful for this and we hope that this cooperation and assistance will continue each day."

He also said that he intended to express to the highest Argentine authorities the Salvadoran Government's wish that "in a short while we will have peace in a democratic and united society."

The Salvadoran foreign minister admitted that his country "is in the midst of an acute social crisis." However, he expressed his confidence that "the conflict will be solved politically through a free and autonomous electoral process." This will begin "next March" and will become, the authorities hope, "the first time in the history of the country" that "there will be genuinely free elections."

He indicated that the current social crisis in El Salvador was a "product of the frustration of the people. This has come about as a consequence of having lived for a period of almost 50 years under a government which did not reflect the true thoughts and feelings of the people of my country."

"We are on the road to fundamentally combine two factors: the social and the political," he explained. "The social factor implies bringing forth a series of reforms which, as their fundamental objective, aim to diminish the social and economic inequalities that have existed and, regrettably, still exist in the country. They also have the aim of bettering the quality of life for our people."

"In the political field," he continued, "we are trying to open the valve for social and political expression that will allow the Salvadoran people to decide their own destiny in a sovereign and autonomous way."

He pointed out that "conforming with this, the legitimacy of this transition period depends on our moving toward a democratic society, and we hope that next March the conflict will come to a political solution through a free and autonomous electoral process."

CHINA, PAKISTAN TO PURCHASE TANKS, VEHICLES

PY031509 Paris AFP in Spanish 0000 GMT 1 Jun 81

[Text] Buenos Aires, 31 May (AFP)--China and Pakistan have started negotiations with the Argentine Government to purchase battle tanks and armored personnel carriers designed after the Marder German model, which have been produced in a factory near Buenos Aires since last year.

A source close to the Argentine Army staff, which disclosed the information, reported today that the negotiations involve the TAM tank (Argentine tank), which was developed through a German-Argentine project first studied in 1974.

At the request of Argentine officials, the FRG Thyssen Henschel factories built two prototypes in 4 years which permitted the Argentine Government to start the assembly line production of the TAM and VCTP models, particularly in Asia.

The project foresees the construction of 200 units of each model. While 50 percent of the tanks and transport vehicles are ready to be sold, no contract has yet been signed due to the rather high cost of the TAM and VCPT models.

The tank, based on the Marder design, is built with Argentine steel and has a 105-mm cannon, two 7.62-mm machineguns and a smoke-producing bomb launcher for defense.

One of the two machineguns is coaxial with the cannon for shooting at the same target.

The entire chain and wheel set is made in Argentina, but the motor, a 720-hp MTU diesel is made in Germany and it is located in the front part, permitting the tank to reach a speed of 75 km/h.

All controls operate through computers and include a fire control system operating with laser rays.

The tank is also provided with protection equipment against atomic radiation and chemical and bacteriological weapons and can operate underwater as far as 4 meters deep. For the experts, the advantages of the 30-ton TAM tank are its speed and its fire power equivalent to that of a 50-ton tank.

The VCTP, a personnel carrier having the same chassis as the tank, has room for 10 soldiers and has all TAM's mechanical characteristics. The construction of the TAM and VCTP permitted the creation of the 3d Argentine mechanized infantry regiment. Several other vehicles of the same kind are being studied, among them, a VCTM (combat vehicle for mortar transport). This vehicle will permit transportation of a 120-mm mortar.

Other projects include the construction of a VCCOM (combat vehicle for communications), a communications vehicle, a tank recovery vehicle furnished with a crane and a missile-launcher vehicle.

PARTY LEADERS REACT TO DEVALUATION BY GOVERNMENT

Radical Leader Criticism

PY022042 Buenos Aires HERALD in English 2 Jun 81 p 11

[Text] (NA)--Radical Party President Ricardo Balbin said yesterday that the consequences of the government's economic programme "could degenerate into a subversive process," and predicted that, if the present situation goes on "there will be no possible salvation."

In an interview broadcast by Rivadavia Radio, Balbin reiterated that former economy minister Jose Alfredo Martinez de Hoz's programme had "subversive shades", as it triggered economic subversion: bankruptcies and the closure of banks such as the Intercambio Regional or the Banco de los Andes.

He pointed out that the main setback the new economic team now faces is the fact that it "cannot reveal the present (economic) situation in the country to see how it can be resolved," as the team is "tied to the former economic plan, which oppressed the country."

In reference to political activity, he regarded as "a terrible mistake" the announcement by President Roberto Viola that there will not be a statute for political parties until next year.

Supporters Stress Inevitability

PY030318 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1218 GMT 2 Jun 81

[Text] Buenos Aires, 2 Jun (NA)--Former Argentine Economy Minister Aldo Ferrer said that the recent devaluation proves that "the monetary strategy has definitely failed." He added that "If the only option is to return to conventional economics, we will end up riding horseback along the streets of Buenos Aires."

Ferrer said: "Just 60 days ago we had a 30-percent devaluation and, as could only be expected, the flight of capital did not stop nor did the interest rates decline."

He added that this proves that "partial measures cannot resolve the real problems because the crisis is affecting the entire productive apparatus, the financial system and the payments abroad."

Ferrer indicated that "the country's potential and its capacity for recovery must be taken advantage of within the framework of a policy aimed at serving the nation and not the minorities."

Felix Villarreal, president of the economic federation of Buenos Aires Province, and Eduardo Castiglione, president of the Chamber of Commerce of La Plata, have agreed that the devaluation was necessary.

Villarreal said that "this measure was inevitable, because otherwise the investors would have continued to run after the U.S. dollar."

Castiglione indicated that "the devaluation appears as a necessary measure from the strictly economic viewpoint, " but warned that "it will have inflationary effects of every kind."

SPENDING REDUCTIONS NOT TO AFFECT NUCLEAR PROGRAM

PY011648 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1115 GMT 30 May 81

[Text] Buenos Aires, 30 May (NA)--President of the National Atomic Energy Commission [CNEA] Vice Adm Carlos Castro Madero announced today that the restrictions on public spending will not lead to "surrendering of the objectives and policies in the nuclear field."

"We at CNEA will try to see that such a reduction of spending be made, firstly, without affecting the level of existing employment. It is our primary concern to take care of our human capital," said Castro Madero, when speaking yesterday at a celebration of the 31st anniversary of his organization.

He also indicated that "as a consequence of the sensitivity of the financial problem at this moment," the CNEA will resort to "sources of capital from the domestic and foreign markets in order to secure the necessary funds for its development."

FOREIGN MINISTRY ISSUES COMMUNIQUE ON U.S. TIES

PY022325 La Paz EL DIARIO in Spanish 31 May 81 p 5

[Text of undated communique issued by the Bolivian Foreign Ministry in La Paz]

[Text] Because of public discretion and the sensitive nature of every diplomatic negotiation, the Bolivian Foreign Ministry has not made any specific references to or given any details about the documents involved in the steps followed in order to normalize the relations with the United States. The references made since 15 March are identical to those released by the State Department and the U.S. mission in La Paz in accordance with the following summary:

1. The negotiations are aimed at normalizing relations and not at a "recognition" as certain sectors of the country have claimed and continue to claim erroneously. This "normalization" and its "positive progress" has been and is supported by Washington.

2. Without detriment to its dignity, sovereignty and free from any misguided obsessions, the Bolivian Foreign Ministry has launched the normalization of relations through the following stages which have been explained in the past:

A. The permanence of missions in the country;
B. The maintenance of communications between these missions and the Bolivian Foreign Ministry;
C. The reactivation of bilateral relations; and
D. The appointment of ambassadors.
In the case of the United States, the first three stages were complied with in April and May. This is the "positive progress" which the State Department has mentioned.

3. The negotiations to normalize relations with the United States began on 13 March verbally, through a notification from the U.S. mission in La Paz of the departure of Ambassador Weissman and the appointment of a charge d'affaires. Many notes have been exchanged by way of fluid and normal communication. One of these notes issued by the United States mission has been broadly disseminated among the diplomatic missions in La Paz.

4. The negotiations with Washington were held at the level of Deputy Assistant Secretary for Inter-American Affairs Mr Thomas Enders, on 10 and 30 April and on 1, 2, 21 and 22 May.

The Bolivian ambassador to the OAS, Alberto Quiroga--not the foreign minister--entrusted with these affairs, was the one who said in Cochabamba on 13 May that the State Department had already appointed an ambassador to Bolivia, according to a statement by Mr Enders. The talks between the deputy assistant secretary and the Bolivian ambassador will continue today, Saturday, 30 May at a meeting which is expected to be decisive regarding "formal aspects."

5. The talks have been summarized in an aide-memoir, and the English-language version has been reaffirmed in more than one document. The contents of these documents are confidential because of the sensitive and discreet nature of the negotiations.

The Foreign Ministry wishes to reiterate the unwavering and traditional friendship between Bolivia and the United States within the framework of mutual respect and the policy of open dialogue with all the countries of the world.

MILITARY MEETING TO CHOOSE NEW PRESIDENT BEGINS

PY031543 Paris AFP in Spanish 0306 GMT 3 Jun 81

[Text] La Paz, 2 Jun (AFP)--The commanders of large and small units of the Bolivian Army analyzed the retention--or modification--of the statute on the junta of commanders, which justifies the existence of the military regime, on the first day of the military meeting which began here this morning.

The result of the debates is not yet known, but political analysts incidate that the modification of the statute is indispensable, as much to justify the remaining in power of President Luis Garcia Meza as to permit the assumption to chief of state by the present army commander, Gen Humberto Cayoja.

After a brief inauguration ceremony this morning, General Cayoja gave a brief speech. The army commanders held their deliberations in the big Miraflores headquarters. For their part, the navy and air force commanders will meet separately in the next few hours.

It has been agreed that the joint assembly of the chiefs and officers of the three armed forces will begin on Thursday. At that time they will debate national problems and whether or not to retain Garcia Meza in his present position.

It has been learned that the Bolivian Air Force (FAB) will defend the validity of the statute approved after the 17 July 1980 coup, with the aim that the FAB commander, Gen Waldo Bernal Pereira, should become president of the nation.

The statute sets down that, in case the army commander resigns from the Presidency, (Garcia Meza made that decision last week and is scheduled to retire on 6 August), he will be replaced by the FAB commander.

Analysts believe that currently the conditions whereby the FAB chief could occupy the Presidency do not exist, for this would leave out the army, which is the most numerous and most influential armed force.

While one of the plenary sessions was being held today, a document signed by Gen Terrazas Alborta--who was the chief of the Army General Staff during the cabinet of deposed constitutional President Lidia Gueiler Tejada--was circulated furtively.

Terrazas claims that even before 17 July 1980, Garcia Meza harmed the military hierarchy by naming himself army commander, passing over 20 generals senior to him.

Last week, according to Terrazas, Garcia Meza again harmed this hierarchy by naming to the post of army commander a general (Cayoja) who had only been promoted to general a few months previously.

Terrazas ends by asking that divine providence judge what is happening in the Bolivian military institution.

The author of the note is in asylum at the apostolic nunciature due to having participated in subversive acts against Garcia Meza, although it has been stated that he left that refuge in order to distribute his manifesto.

AIR FORCE NCO'S SUPPORT PRESIDENT; OTHERS REVOLT

Los Altos Garrison's Support

PY031804 La Paz Radio Illimani Network in Spanish 1130 GMT 3 Jun 81

[Text] All previous civilian and military government leaders only remembered that we existed when they were in danger. Your excellency was the only one that stretched out his hands to us at a time in which we desparately needed help. We are, therefore, your excellency, very grateful for your help. Sergeant Major (Oscar Aguilar Velazco) addressed President Garcia Meza in these terms during a meeting of noncommissioned officers that was held yesterday at the (?Los Altos) Bolivian Air Force garrison.

(Oscar Aguilar Velazco) also thanked the president for those measures adopted by the Garcia Meza administration in favor of the Bolivian Air Force noncommissioned officers and other low-ranking troops.

The sergeant major noted: We are also aware that the local drug traffickers ring that operated in Bolivia has offered to finance a revolt against your government to reinstate the situation that was impaining our country until a few months ago.

That is, to leave the path open for large-scale drug traffickers and jailing the humble people who--tempted by the huge earnings involved in this activity--were taken by surprise in this illegal activity.

He added: Because of this and many other reasons, We believe that Your Excellency should reconsider your decision to leave the Presidency.

The first stage of the National Reconstruction Government which contemplates the pacification and moralization of the country is still just beginning. [sentence indistinct].

He also said that the Bolivian Air Force noncommissioned officers and low-ranking troops will not tolerate any more coups or illegal removals of their commanders.

Air Force School Revolts

PY031802 Santiago Chile Domestic Service in Spanish 1730 GMT 3 Jun 81

[Text] Another military revolt has erupted in Bolivia. This time the rebels are members of the Air Force school who demand the resignation of Air Force Commander Gen Waldo Bernal, who is a serious candidate for the Presidency because he is the most senior general among the junta members.

The air force rebels have apparently expressed their disagreement with the air force position which supports President Garcia Meza.

[Paris AFP in Spanish at 0205 GMT on 4 June reports that 2 hours after the rebels' demand was made known, Bernal "convinced his subordinates on the need to withdraw their demand."]

GENERAL INTERNAL REVENUE DEPARTMENT BOMBED

PY022019 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1955 GMT 2 Jun 81

[Text] La Paz, 2 Jun (TELAM)--A dynamite charge exploded at noon today at the General Internal Revenue Department, less that three blocks away from Government House.

None of the 500 employees of the institution were present when the charge exploded although it did slightly wound the janitor and caused considerable damage.

BRIEFS

OLEAGINOUS GRAIN PRODUCTION LOSS--The National Oleaginous Grain Production Association has reported that about 30 percent of the oleaginous grain production in Santa Cruz is lost because of rain in the sector, while 90 percent of the national production program is also lost because of rain. The president of the association requested economic aid from government and international sectors to reimburse these farmers for their investment. [La Paz Radio Illimani Network in Spanish 1130 GMT 2 Jun 81 PY]

COOPERATION AGREEMENT WITH TAIWAN--Bolivia and Taiwan today exchanged notes thus laying the foundations for technical and scientific cooperation between the two countries in the field of medical entomology [as heard]. The notes were signed by Foreign Minister Mario Rolon Anaya and Taiwan Ambassador Wu Tsu-yu. [La Paz Radio Illimani Network in Spanish 1700 GMT 1 Jun 81 PY]

DAILY CRITICIZES DEPENDENCY IN NUCLEAR SECTOR

PY032034 Sao Paulo FOLHA DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 2 Jun 81 p 2

[Editorial: "Unnecessary Dependency"]

[Text] The basis of the nuclear agreement signed between Brazil and Argentina, now revealed by Nuclebras, brings out some mistakes of Brazilian policy in the atomic energy sector. The agreement establishes that NUCLEP [Nuclebras Heavy Equipment, Inc] will produce the lower reactor vessel for Atucha II for $1.1 million for Argentina. At the same time, it will purchase zircalloy tubes for $5 million for fuel element cladding. In addition, Brazil must import 280 tons of uranium oxide concentrates--commonly called "yellow cake."

With this transaction, NUCLEP seeks to answer the criticism regarding establishing NUCLEP, which many considered premature. Dedicated approximately 18 months ago, a factory producing heavy equipment for reactors, a Nuclebras subsidiary, it has been the almost unanimous target of repeated criticims from the national enterepreneurs in the capital goods and public opinion sectors.

This factory is the largest of its kind in the Western world. It has the capacity of producing in 1 year the heavy components for two reactors. Since its participation in the Brazilian nuclear program--by force of the agreement with the FRG--will be merely symbolic during the next few years, to avoid an absolute idleness, NUCLEP had to compete with the national equipment industry. This sector already had difficulties before NUCLEP entered the field. Thus, national private industry not only was losing an opportunity to supply heavy components for the nuclear program, but was also facing the competition of a state company. In fact, Petrobras has been one of NUCLEP's contractors.

To reduce the dissatisfaction of the entrepreneurs in the capital goods sector, Nuclebras has agreed not to act in areas traditionally covered by the established national production sector, although the contract with Petrobras shows that this limitation is only partial. Furthermore, the construction of heat exchangers for future reactors and some heavy equipment earmarked for Angra III, by concession of the KWU [Kraft Work Union], cannot adequately occupy the huge NUCLEP installations, which cost $355 million to build. This cost has been underestimated since it does not include the costs of assets and 1 and 1/2 years of idleness.

The agreement with Argentina reveals the planning inconsistencies in the national nuclear sector in another important aspect. The purchase of "yellow cake" shows that the Brazilian Government does not expect to finish the installations for the concentration of uranium oxide in time to supply fuel for the second charge of Angra I, which must take place in approximately 2 years.

The uranium oxide concentrates, purchased from Argentina, will be sent to The Netherlands for enrichment. Later they will be sent to Great Britain or France for manufacturing fuel elements earmarked for reactors built by the FRG with technology acquired from Westinghouse in the United States. This movement of the uranium is only the first stage of the nuclear fuel cycle and shows the current national dependency in the atomic sector.

With a parcel of the resources spent and the efforts made to acquire and install NUCLEP, which will remain primarily idle for a few more years, it would have been possible to build a plant for concentrating uranium oxide, thus eliminating, although for a short while, dependency in relation of our southern neighbor.

RESULTS OF RIOCENTRO INVESTIGATIONS NOT RELEASED

PY040222 Brasilia Domestic Service in Portuguese 2200 GMT 3 Jun 81

[Text] Press and Information Secretary of the Presidency Carlos Atila said today that, due to legal provisions, the results of the investigations into the Riocentro incidents will not be made public, alhtough this does not mean that the facts have not been determined. [passage indistinct].

ALGERIAN FINANCE MINISTER HADJ YALA ENDS VISIT

PY040305 Brasilia Domestic Service in Portuguese 2200 GMT 3 Jun 81

[Text] Algeria is interested in cooperation with Brazil in the area of nuclear energy because that country has no preconceived ideas and is in the position of transferring technology without reservations. This remark was made today in Brasilia by Algeria's Finance Minister Mohamed Hadj Yala at the close of his visit to Brazil. During the visit, he signed three agreements. The agreements signed were on scientific, technological and technical cooperation, creation of a Brazilian-Algerian joint commission to promote broad cooperation and trade.

Minister Hadj Yala, who is also chairman of the OPEC Finance Ministers' Council, affirmed that Algeria has a lot to learn from Brazil and mentioned the possibility of creating joint enterprises for oil and mineral exploration, including operations in third countries. Saying that Brazil and Algeria have similar positions, especially regarding the promotion of a broad and just international order, Hadj Yala called on Brazilian enterprises to participate in the 5-year plan for the development of Algeria.

In the area of oil, the Algerian minister asserted that Algeria has already adopted measures to ensure supplies for developing countries under special terms and easy payment plans. As for the creation of an OPEC-funded development bank, Hadj Yala said that Algeria has suggested starting out with a capital of $20 million. This proposal will be discussed at a meeting of OPEC countries' finance ministers to be held 21 June in Ecuador.

PRESIDENT TO VISIT MEXICO 22, 23 OCTOBER

PY031255 Sao Paulo Bandeirantes Network in Portuguese 1000 GMT 3 Jun 81

[Text] After a meeting with the Mexican ambassador, President Figueiredo has confirmed that he will visit Mexico on 22 and 23 October. He will attend the meeting on the North-South dialogue, which will include the representatives of 23 nations.

Mexican Ambassador Antonio de Icasa Gonzalez has reported that the main topics will deal with energy and the transfer of technology, although the diplomat also said that within a free agenda any topic could be brought up by the countries that are represented at the meeting.

BRIEFS

NEW SOVIET AMBASSADOR--Itamaraty disclosed yesterday that the Brazilian Government has accepted the appointment of Vladimir Ivanovich Chernyshev as new Soviet ambassador to Brazil. Chernyshev has previously served in Mexico, Washington and San Jose (Costa Rica), and he will replace the late Ambassador Dmitriy Hukov who died last April while serving in Brasilia. [Rio de Janeiro JORNAL DO BRASIL in Portuguese 3 Jun 81 p 2 PY]

NEW EMBRAER PLANE--The Brazilian Aeronautics Company [EMBRAER] is currently testing its new EMB-120 plane for structural defects. This new pressurized aircraft will carry 30 passengers and will be supplied with the most up-to-date safety devices. [Brasilia Domestic Service in Portuguese 2200 GMT 2 Jun 81 PY]

RELATIONS WITH ARGENTINA AGGRAVATED BY NEW INCIDENT

PY022049 Paris AFP in Spanish 1456 GMT 2 Jun 81

[Text] Osorno, Chile, 2 Jun (AFP)--It was indicated here today that a second incident--the detention and supposed mistreatment of three Chileans in Argentina--seems to be aggravating the already deteriorated relations between the two countries. The detention of three Chilean citizens in the Argentine sector of Puyehue, approximately 1,000 km south of Santiago, Chile, has added to the century-old border conflict in the southern zone of the Beagle Channel. Other recent problems include the detention of Argentine officers accused of spying and the closing of the Argentine border and its economic consequences for Chile.

A report published by all the newspapers in Santiago, Chile indicates that Argentine military officers beat three Chileans allegedly charged with spying and held them for 10 hours in the customs-house at El Rincon.

Taxi Driver Enrique Angulo told EL MERCURIO that, accompanied by Patricio Cardenas, he drove a married couple and their two children to the Argentine customs-house. He said that the couple was carrying a safe-conduct issued by the Argentine consul in Puerto Montt, 1,060 km south of the Chilean capital.

Angulo said that the military officers assumed a position of skepticism, ignored the validity of the documents and accused us of being spies. He added that we were submitted to harsh interrogation by a colonel.

The taxi driver, now under medical treatment, stated that the officer, a border police captain and other uniformed persons pointed machineguns at them and beat them in several parts of the body.

Angulo added that the colonel finally ordered the release of all the Chileans at 0400 in the morning last Saturday, and that they returned to the city of Osorno (Chile).

MORE COPPER WORKERS END EL TENIENTE STRIKE

PY021510 Santiago Chile Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 2 Jun 81

[Text] The workers of El Teniente have returned to work after the agreement which lifted the strike was signed by the Copper Corporation (CODELCO) and the six unions of El Teniente.

Pedro Bolt, president of the negotiating commission, urged the two parties to contribute to make the next 2 years more prosperous. The agreement was signed by all the unions, including the Sewell y Minas Union, which had objected to it up to the last minute.

The agreement states that the company will observe all the rights acquired by the workers through the previous contract. The only change made concern the double payment of the production bonus in case of illness. This bonus will be paid only in case of health problems caused by work or due to work accidents. The miners have also obtained a 2-percent salary increase and for the first time have obtained a 17,500-peso bonus in compensation for the increase in the consumer price index during April and May.

However, 1,500 workers of the Caletones Founders' Union are still on strike. They have been on strike for 41 days and Osvaldo Refusta, president of the Workers Negotiating Commission, has disclosed that it was agreed at a meeting to continue the strike. The company's last proposal did not satisfy the workers, who will deliver their counterproposal to El Teniente this afternoon. Refusta stated that this counterproposal will be much higher than the company's offer.

LEON ROLDOS ELECTED VICE PRESIDENT OF REPUBLIC

PA021249 Quito Voz de los Andes in Spanish 1230 GMT 2 Jun 81

[Text] At 1330 today Ecuador will again have a constitutional vice president. The appointment fell to Leon Roldos Aguilera with all of the 12 votes of the Roldos faction [in the national Chamber of Representatives], the cooperation of four legislators who recently left the Concentration of Popular Forces under the command of Assad Bucaram, plus the votes of Severo Espinoza, Hans (Medel), Julio Prado Vallejo, Ricardo (Bowen) and Pablo Davalos. Lawyer Leon Roldos Aguilera, brother of the late President Jaime Roldos, was elected at 0130 this morning as constitutional vice president of the republic. At that time we heard the voice of the secretary of the National Chamber of Representatives giving the official results of the voting.

PRESIDENT APPOINTS NEW ARMED FORCES CHIEF

PA031403 Quito Voz de los Andes in Spanish 1230 GMT 3 Jun 81

[Executive decree No 7, no date given--read by announcer]

[Text] President Oswaldo Hurtado Larrea, considering that Vice Adm Raul Sorroza Encalada, chief of the Armed Forces Joint Command, was appointed national defense minister, and empowered by paragraph 1 of article 78 of the national constitution, article 23 of the law on armed forces personnel and amended article 30 of the organic law of the armed forces, has appointed Div Gen Medardo Salazar naval chief of the Armed Forces Joint Command, replacing Vice Adm Raul Sorroza Encalada.

INTERIOR MINISTER: NO CABINET SHUFFLE SOON

PA031948 Quito Voz de los Andes in Spanish 1730 GMT 3 Jun 81

[Text] Government Minister Carlos Feraud Blum has said emphatically that there will be no cabinet crisis or a partial change of cabinet ministers at least until 10 August, the date on which the regular session of the House of Representatives begins.

GOVERNMENT DENIES TROOP CONCENTRATION REPORTS

PA021218 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0137 GMT 2 Jun 81

[Text] Quito, 1 Jun (EFE)--The Ecuadorean Government today denied it had given an alleged order for the concentration of troops on the Condor Mountain Range along the Peruvian border.

Presidential spokesman Augusto Alvarado reported in an official communique that the Ecuadorean Armed Forces are conducting routine peaceful operations in the eastern and southeastern border area, where clashes with Peru occurred in January and February.

According to the communique, Ecuador has strictly complied with the OAS order to withdraw troops, as can be attested to by the military attaches of the Argentine, Brazilian, Chilean and U.S. Embassies, whose countries are acting as mediators.

He said that statements made by Peruvian Senator Pedro Castillo "are completely without foundation and merely seek to provoke new problems between the two countries."

Alvarado recalled that a few days ago the Peruvian weekly magazine KAUSACHUM published a "similar accusation which was flatly denied by Peruvian authorities."

TERRORISTS REPORTEDLY TRAINED IN SPECIAL SCHOOLS

PY021813 Paris AFP in Spanish 1816 GMT 30 May 81

[Text] Lima, 30 May (AFP)--Peruvian terrorists are being trained in people's schools in Maoist tactics to commit their attacks, the investigations police revealed when presenting 11 terrorists in Lima.

Col Hector Agurto of that police branch said that the detainees, members of the Shining Path extremist group which follows a Maoist line, were responsible for 10 terrorist attacks in this capital.

After saying that they had failed in an attempt to blow up a high-voltage tower, the colonel said that the Shining Path also participates in the processing and sale of cocaine in order to get funds and sustain its actions on the national level.

He added that in the past 10 months 900 attacks have occurred in Peru and that 80 percent of these, which occurred primarily in the interior, have been solved and their perpetrators have been captured.

He added that the leaders of the Shining Path, whose names are unknown, indoctrinate their activists in so-called people's schools--which could be located in a house, a bar, or on a beach--in the preparation of incendiary bombs and the handling of dynamite.

Then they are trained at remote sites and finally take examinations and are given the sites where they must carry out their terrorist acts, explained Colonel Agurto.

After indicating that in these operations they operate in small groups and then disperse in the countryside, the colonel concluded by declaring that a munitions arsenal--some of it Colombian--and bundles of dynamite that were discovered 2 days ago in Ricardo Palma, east of Lima, must have belonged to the Shining Path.

POLICE REVEAL DETAILS ABOUT CAPTURED TERRORISTS

PY032154 Paris AFP in Spanish 1737 GMT 3 Jun 81

[Excerpts] Lima 3 Jun (AFP)--Peruvian police stated today that 33-year-old Dutch citizen Hans Carlier Damen (Domenoe, according to local authorities), detained 3 days ago in Huancayo, is the brains behind a terrorist group responsible for various attacks in the area. Huancayo is 300 km from Lima.

The Dutch Embassy informed AFP that a person with this name was listed as a resident of Peru. The embassy said it had not received any official information about the case. Diplomatic representatives travelled to Huancayo to investigate the situation of the Dutch subject, who is said to be an agronomist, a sociologist, and an evangelical pastor.

Carlier Damen was detained together with a Nisei (child born in Peru of Japanese parents), Nicolas Matayoshi, in a village 15 km from Huancayo.

The police (civil guard) affirmed that they had evidence linking Carlier Damen and Matayoshi to international terrorist organizations which promote subversive actions. The evidence also shows that they are part of the intelligentsia which heads the Shining Path, a small but active Maoist party.

SALVADORAN VICE PRESIDENT COMMENTS UPON DEPARTURE

PY020323 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1601 GMT 30 May 81

[Text] Montevideo, 30 May (TELAM)--The people support us and will vote even under fire, Col Jaime Abdul Gutierrez, the vice president of El Salvador, said here. He made it known that our goal is the definitive pacification of the republic and the realization of elections within the span of 1 year.

The government chief made these declarations shortly before leaving here accompanied by National Guard Director Col Eugenio Vides. He said that if it wasn't possible to hold free elections they would look for other solutions in which the public would decide.

Referring to the actual situation in his country, Gutierrez pointed out that the struggle was drawn out on four fronts. He said that although we are winning the guerrilla war, the economic life of the country is weakening.

He indicated that, in the beginning, the guerrilla groups had around 9,000 members but now their number was quite reduced--without specifying figures. The Salvadoran people have proven that they cooperate with the government.

About the mediation effort between the junta and the guerrillas sponsored by Socialist International, Gutierrez noted that the effort was only a tactic for continuing the internal war. Besides, we could not accept the belligerent status of the guerrillas. "Our way out is the electoral route, with the participation of the people and the parties who will respond to a call for elections, with the support shown when the people continued working although the Marxist had called for a general strike." "We are sure," he said, "that even under fire the people will respond to the call for elections."

On relations with the United States, the official asserted that contacts with that nation were favorable to the point that since the initiation of the process, the government of Ronald Reagan had supported us with the sum of nearly $63 million, logically taking into account U.S. preoccupation for a region which strategically is very important.

During their 3-day stay, the visitors had contacts on high governmental levels. They decorated the president of the republic with the order of Matias Delgado. Today they left Uruguay to continue their Latin American tour.

BRIEFS

NEW HONDURAN AMBASSADOR--Anibal Quinonez, the new Honduran ambassador to Uruguay, today presented his credentials to President Aparicio Mendez. [Montevideo Radio El Espectador Network in Spanish 1600 GMT 2 Jun 81 PY]

PEMEX ANNOUNCES $4 REDUCTION IN OIL PRICE

FL040045 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 0130 GMT 4 Jun 81

[Text] Mexico City, 3 Jun (NOTIMEX)--Pemex has reduced the price of export oil--40-percent light crude and 60-percent heavy crude--by $4, fixing the price at $30.60. The new price will be in effect for the next 30 days but could be changed depending on the number of clients on the international market, Pemex announced. "Isthmus" crude, with a 34-grade API, will remain at $38.50 per barrel.

Announcing the new prices, Pemex said that there is a glut in the international oil market and that contrary to reports, OPEC countries had only reduced production by 4.6 percent instead of 10 percent. The situation prevailing in the world forced Pemex to reduce the price of its crude, but it will also afford Pemex the chance to pare down its list of clients, giving priority to those which fit Pemex's interests.

INFLATION, FOREIGN TRADE WEAK POINTS IN ECONOMY

FL022247 Bridgetown CANA in English 2223 GMT 2 Jun 81

[By Colin McSeveny]

[Text] Acapulco, Mexico, 2 Jun (CANA-REUTER)--Mexican Finance Minister David Ibarra Munoz today cited inflation and foreign trade as the main weak points in Mexico's economy.

Speaking at the opening of the annual convention of Mexican bankers in this Pacific resort Mr Ibarra Munoz said greater attention must be focused on keeping the inflation rate down. Last year Mexico's inflation reached 30 percent, from 20 percent in 1979.

Without detailing anti-inflationary measures, the minister told the 2,500 delegates that the government wanted to reduce excess liquidity, channel more resources into clearing supply bottlenecks, and tighten budget control.

Mr Ibarra Munoz said Mexico's other main economic headache was its foreign trade deficit which last year reached 4.2 billion dollars and is predicted to go far higher this year.

He said the high rate of inflation compared with other countries had badly hit Mexico's competitiveness in the international markets, particularly in manufactured goods. "A series of measures are underway, or are being discussed, which will provide long term incentives (for exporters)," he said, but stressed that the government was against indiscriminate trade protectionism.

The minister said Mexico's economic outlook was basically healthy adding that since 1977 bank savings, measured against gross national product, had risen from 19 to 25 percent.

The head of Mexico's Central Bank Gustavo Romero Kolbeck also addressed the conference and reiterated the government's support for the present value of the peso which some critics claim is overvalued. "The millions of savers, large and small, who have put their faith in the peso have not and will not be betrayed," he said.

The peso was last devalued in 1976 causing a massive flow of capital. Since last year, mini-devaluations which have gone virtually unnoticed have forced the value of the peso down by about 2 percent and it now fluctuates around 24 to the U.S. dollar.

COSTA RICA

NIEHAUS CONTINUES TO PROMOTE REGIONAL MEETINGS

PA031508 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1200 GMT 3 Jun 81

[Text] The isthmian countries can call any type of meeting they might want and, presumably, some of them have certain things to discuss separately, Costa Rican Foreign Minister Bernd Niehaus said while commenting on a meeting of the foreign ministers of Guatemala, Honduras, and El Salvador. Although he said that he does not know officially what topics were discussed at that meeting, he explained that this does not mean that the proposed meeting of foreign ministers of the entire isthmus will not be held. He added that the area's problems should be discussed by the five countries and Panama.

The Costa Rican Government feels that in order to have an overall view of the Central American situation, it is necessary to bring together all of the isthmus' foreign ministers. Costa Rica will not attend any meeting unless all countries participate and we think we should continue with the original idea of holding a forum where all Central American foreign ministers would meet, Niehaus said.

As for the president's meeting, he said that Guatemalan President Fernando Romeo Lucas Garcia had siad that he would attend a meeting only if the agenda included topics of interest to Guatemala. According to Niehaus, the topics are of interest to Guatemala.

CREDIT COOPERATION AGREEMENT SIGNED WITH MEXICO

OA031438 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1200 GMT 3 Jun 81

[Text] Costa Rica and Mexico yesterday signed an agreement on credit facilities which defines the financial cooperation established in the energy cooperation program for Central American and Caribbean countries.

Within the framework of this commitment, which involves a total of 160,000 barrels of oil, Mexico has promised to supply 7,500 barrels per day to Costa Rica.

The credits granted amount to as much as 30 percent of the total oil bill, which has been estimated at about $14 million.

The agreement was signed by Costa Rican Energy Minister Fernando Altmann and by Gustavo Romero, who represented the Mexican Government.

COLUMNIST SUPPORTS 'MARSHALL PLAN' FOR REGION

PA040126 San Jose LA NACION in Spanish 26 May 81 p 14-A

["The Column" by Enrique Benavides]

[Text] The first time that I heard about a Marshall Plan was in a conversation with Rodrigo Madrigal Nieto. Madrigal Nieto had been going around with that idea in his head for several months. He envisaged Costa Rica as the pilot country for a vast and massive aid program to solve the basic problems of the isthmus and to make sure that its political and social problems do not play into the hands of the Havana-Moscow axis.

Now it just so happens that this same idea was suggested by German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt. This is how history is written. And, of course, by having such a conspicuous origin the idea is taking form and has drawn the attention of the U.S. Government. Then from a mere idea it became a project which may become a reality and it is no longer a Marshall Plan for the isthmus only, but also for the Caribbean.

After John F. Kennedy's Alliance for Progress that caused so much stir in the hemisphere, this Marshall project, which is still in favor, is the best proposal that the U.S. Government could have contemplated.

The Ronald Reagan team had not come up with such an obvious idea. If there is something that must be carried out in this region it is precisely an ambitious project which will be the best reply to Marxist and pro-Soviet penetration and which will boost development and promote a significant improvement in the living conditions of the people.

If this plan is truly implemented in association with Venezuela and Mexico in addition to other rich nations of the continent, it will be the best proof of an imaginative and opportune hemispheric policy by the United States so far in this century. The equation of Juan Tomas de Salas for Spain which we discussed yesterday can also be applied to Central America and the Caribbean in the following manner: Liberation is equal to democracy plus economic aid and military assistance. Cuba and Moscow see Central America as the weakest link of imperialism in the hemisphere. Therefore, its "liberation" must be guided by them not in the sense of a simple democratization obedient to U.S. interests, but as a socialist change of clearly Marxist-Leninist trends and, of course, pro-Soviet.

A Marshall Plan such as the one that is taking shape would rescue this extremely underdeveloped region of the continent from Soviet jaws. It would be the most intelligent and unique policy of U.S. diplomacy. Otherwise, all the marines will not be enough to stop the total institutional and political destruction of the five Central American republics.

EL SALVADOR

DUARTE SAYS GUERRILLAS WOULD NOT WIN ELECTIONS

PA031939 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1559 GMT 3 Jun 81

[Text] Madrid, 3 Jun (EFE)--According to Jose Napoleon Duarte, president of the Salvadoran Government junta, if elections were held in that country "it is evident that the guerrillas would not win. This is why they don't want them. They would rather have a pact under the coercion of weapons, but this pact is not viable."

In an interview published by the conservative ABC of Madrid today, Duarte says: "There are many skeptics concerning the viability of the March elections. However, they will be held and the junta will yield power to whoever wins honestly."

The Salvadoran president stressed that the guerrilla movement of his country is receiving weapons "by land, sea and air and undoubtedly from Nicaragua."

"We do not have a border with that country," he explains, "but the Gulf of Fonseca, which is mostly Honduran, has two points which are on the borderline. One of them is Nicaraguan and the other Salvadoran. The gulf has many islands. Each one of them is a base of support for maritime traffic which is carried out at night."

"Weapons have also been infiltrated," he adds, "by land through Honduran territory since the Honduran Government does not have sufficient means to prevent this. And by air they are using two procedures: either they use small landing strips that the old landowners had on their farms or they drop supplies, weapons and ammunitions on guerrilla hideouts from the air by parachute."

In another part of the interview Duarte expresses appreciation "for the concern of other fraternal countries of Latin American over the serious problems being experienced by El Salvador.

"The joint declaration of Mexico and Venezuela in which they are offering their mediation has a note that says: 'As long as the Salvadoran Government requests it' and the truth is that El Salvador has not asked for this mediation."

"It would be an intervention in our affairs," he adds, "that has made us appreciate it but not accept it."

BUSTAMANTE ON FDR PARTICIPATION IN ELECTIONS

PA032305 San Salvador EL DIARIO DE HOY in Spanish 3 Jun p 4, 11

[Excerpt] (ELSAL)--The Revolutionary Democratic Front [FDR] can become a political party and participate in the March 1982 elections, if it puts down its weapons and publicly states that it has broken away from, and does not support, any guerrilla group. It must also express its intention of seeking power through free and democratic elections, Hector Jorge Bustamante, president of the Central Elections Council (CCE) told ELSAL.

In this way, Bustamante reasserted the CCE's intention to "give all political organizations the chance to participate in elections, if they are willing to follow a democratic line and reject violence."

Meanwhile, Col Jaime Abdul Gutierrez, vice president of the governmental junta and armed forces commander in chief, recently said in Uruguay that "the FDR cannot participate in elections because it is not a political party, but the democratic facade of the guerrillas."

Bustamante said that it is true that "the FDR has not created a political party; it is a de facto political organization." But if it becomes a party, approaches the CCE and swears to accept democratic rules, we would not have any objections to registering it and it would be able to participate in elections. However, in order to do this, the FDR must abide by the rules of the game."

The CCE president added that the bylaws, principles, declarations and other provisions the CCE requires to register a political party must be expressed in the party's charter document and the party must comply with the registration requirements; that is, to present a document signed by a lawyer and the 25 party founders and accompanied by another 3,000 signatures of party members of the new organization. The party must also present its bylaws.

However, Bustamante said that if the FDR claims to support the guerrillas who in turn say they are members of the FDR, then they cannot become a political party and they are therefore excluded from elections "until they lay down their weapons and admit that they will seek power with ballots and not with bullets."

NATIONAL CONCILIATION PARTY SCORES CCE ABUSES

PA031628 San Salvador EL DIARIO DE HOY in Spanish 2 Jun 81 p 21

[Paid advertisement by the National Conciliation Party Political Committee: "The Central Electoral Council Abuses Its Duties"]

[Excerpts] The National Conciliation Party, faithful to its new line, publicly denounces the political and legal attack which the Central Electoral Council [CCE] intends to commit against the existence of all--understand well, all--the legally registered political parties.

Preamble: In article 3 of the draft bill it is stated:

Paragraph 1. "The parties according to the law were registered...."

Paragraph 2. "The party which having been registered...."

Article 5. "The resolution which orders the registration of a political party the council will recognize its legal status...."

Paragraph 2 states: "No political party will exist legally until the publication in the official gazette of the resolution executed in accordance with the foregoing paragraph...."

Conclusion: According to the Central Electoral Council, the political parties do not exist legally.

Question:

Do political parties legally exist?

Firm reply: Yes.

Decree 608 abolished only the existing electoral law, but did not expressly cancel any political party legally registered and this is completely logical because their existence stems from title 3 of the constitution, which up to the moment, has not been declared in opposition to the present process. Furthermore, the decree mentioned in article 4, No 1 empowers the Central Electoral Council to maintain the register of political parties and not to draw up a new register.

Note: We have referred to the draft of the provisional law on the establishment and registration of political parties published in LA PRENSA GRAFICA on 23 May and in EL DIARIO DE HOY on 21 of the same month (May) of this year. Both state in the first whereas that decree 608, official gazette 270 on 5 March 1981, abolished the electoral law issued through a legislative decree No 292 of 12 September 1971 published in official daily No 166, volume 192 of the same date. We have looked up this official gazette and neither the date, the number nor the volume are currect. Furthermore, neither is the date of the abolished law. What a lack of responsibility. Dated in San Salvador, 1 June 1981. [signed] Political Committee of the National Conciliation Party.

GOVERNMENT REDUCES OVERNIGHT CURFEW BY 1 HOUR

PA040223 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 0129 GMT 4 Jun 81

[Text] San Salvador, 3 Jun (LATIN-REUTER)--It has been officially announced that the government has reduced the curfew 1 hour in view of the improvement in the country's violent situation. A spokesman of the Presidency said the curfew will be in effect from 2300 to 0500.

The curfew was established at the beginning of January as a result of a general offensive by the leftwing to overthrow the government. The curfew was initially in force from 1900 to 0500, but it was reduced in the subsequent months.

"There is a notable improvement in the situation of violence that affects the country," the spokesman said, adding that he hopes the situation will continue to improve.

About 20,000 people have been killed in El Salvador as a result of the political violence since the beginning of last year.

PRIVATE SECTOR, FMLN COMMENT ON NEW U.S. ENVOY

Businessmen Approve

PA040053 San Salvador EL DIARIO DE HOY in Spanish 2 Jun 81 p 5

[Text] The appointment of Deane Hinton as the new U.S. ambassador to El Salvador could be beneficial to our country because Hinton is an expert economist and the Salvadoran problem is fundamentally economic.

This was the opinion of some spokesmen of Salvadoran private enterprise who were interviewed by EL DIARIO DE HOY yesterday about the appointment of the new U.S. ambassador, who replaced Robert White.

The spokesmen said that "although we do not know much about Hinton's political views, it is well known that he is an outstanding economist and this factor could contribute to the solution of some of El Salvador's problems."

"The crisis which we are experiencing in the country includes sociopolitical aspects but also has economic roots. Therefore, we assume that the new ambassador, with his experience in this field, could help search for adequate solutions to this Salvadoran situation," they added.

When asked whether free enterprise representatives could meet with Ambassador Hinton in the near future, they said that "this is a possibility, but nothing specific has been decided yet."

The new U.S. ambassador arrived in El Salvador last week and in the next few days he will present his credentials to the Salvadoran revolutionary government junta. He is the first ambassador to represent the Reagan administration. After the departure of Ambassador White, Mr Chapin acted as temporary ambassador.

FMLN Urges Vigilance

PA031849 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 1200 GMT 3 Jun 81

[Station commentary]

[Text] The dictatorship is a wounded beast without further destiny than the dustbin of history. As never before its internal contradictions, international rejections and the advance of a whole nation in search of its freedom has placed it in this critical situation. During the last few days the junta has sustained defeat after defeat in the military, political and economic fields.

Its costly operations against the positions of the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front [FMLN] have failed resoundingly. It has sustained numerous casualties and lost war material supplied by imperialism. The actions against the main national police headquarters, the municipal palace and the national palace in the center of San Salvador have demonstrated the military organization and discipline of the FMLN. Attempts to stay in power through election fraud have been rejected by all Salvadoran democratic parties and the federation of lawyers, which refused to cooperate in the farce, as well as the international community which is aware of the repression and lack of all democratic freedoms in our country.

Demagogic measures, incompetence, the mortgaging and surrendering of the country to the imperialist monopolies and the dictatorship's stubborn defense of the oligarchic interests have placed it in a position which is smothering it and is leading it closer to complete failure. The women in the markets, the workers, peasants, owners of small and medium-sized businesses, technicians, students--all our people are confronting the junta and struggling for the only realistic solution of the serious problems which El Salvador is experiencing: the establishment of a democratic revolutionary government.

The high cost of living, unemployment, malnutrition, illiteracy and other great national problems have not been solved by the historic mummy of militarized Duartism, a mummy that is hamstrung by its bonds with the oligarchy and embalmed alive by Ronald Reagan's military and economic aid.

As long as there is a Christian Democratic-military junta, the university will not be reopened, but will remain trampled by boots and bayonets. As long as there is a junta, the death squads will not stop; their actions and the repression of the people will continue. When a whole nation is confronting it, violence is its only reply to staying in power, and in order to do this, it has the support of international terrorism represented by the Reagan administration. As long as Duarte and the high military command remain in power, the jails will remain full of political prisoners, full of the best sons of our people. There will be no labor freedom, no security for the lives of the Salvadoran people. Only after we overthrow this dictatorship can the Salvadoran people have a fatherland, have cities and streets in which it, alone with our children, will be able to walk freely at any time of day without fear of machineguns.

The dictatorship is living its last moments, drowning in its own internal contradictions, repudiated at home and abroad and with the historic responsibility of having maintained the war against the people by the oligarchy which has been in power for 50 years--a war against the people, a war against the workers and peasants. The dictatorship maintains the historic responsibility of having turned over the destiny of the country to foreign forces, to foreign interests, of having ravaged the country with imperialist bombs and cannons, with Green Berets and Yankee military advisers who trample our national sovereignty.

In the midst of this crisis, imperialism knows that its puppet dictatorship is crumbling. That is why it is plotting, looking for a solution to protect its interests and to do this it has now sent its new Yankee ambassador. While the political parties and world's democratic governments and associations propose a political solution for the Salvadoran conflict, Ronald Reagan sends us not a diplomat but a CIA agent with 25 years experience in plotting against freedom and self-determination of our peoples. This ambassador sent by Reagan has already been in Chile conspiring against the people's government freely elected by Companero Salvador Allende's Chilean people. Reagan is not sending a diplomat but an expert in popular counterinsurgency; that is, Duarte has not received the credentials of an ambassador, but of another U.S. adviser who is already threatening our people with napalm, bombs and helicopters to massacre peasants, to massacre women and children.

At the presidential palace, in the presence of a pale and sweating Duarte, the new filibuster Deane Hinton said:

[Begin recording in English with superimposed Spanish translation] We consider the junta and [as heard] government of El Salvador a friendly nation under attack and we will, therefore, offer our help. We will urge them to conduct themselves [word indistinct] and that there will be a minimum of abuses and excesses on the part of the security forces. I feel that the probabilities of holding free elections to find a political solution in El Salvador are better than that I believed before I left Washington and we support [sentence unfinished]. [end recording]

Those were the words of the new filibuster sent by Ronald Reagan. That is, the instructions he has are to continue the genocide to defend the interests of imperialism. Meanwhile, imperialism has a card up the sleeve of its Machiavellian [word indistinct]. Imperialism conspires, meeting with certain sectors of the oligarchy, searches for other puppets who could replace the burned-out Duarte and his gang of genocides. We cannot ignore the plotting of the oligarchy which has the head and tail of the local monster which our people have fought against for 50 years and could now be trying to make its appearance in certain sectors supposedly divorced from the present dictatorship by publishing in the press communiques of a supposed Salvadoran democracy critical of the junta and setting itself up as the nation's savior.

In reality, however, our people know that they are the same vultures, the same ones who are guilty of the war we are experiencing. The oligarchy is trying to disguise itself as a new option for the country.

Our people must be alert to any maneuver of imperialism and the oligarchy which may try to stop the people's victory. The junta is crumbling. Everyone must be alert to any manipulation to replace death and oppression for death and oppression. The Salvadoran people must redouble the efforts of organization and unity around the vanguard of the FMLN.

At this historic moment not one honest Salvadoran citizen can disregard the concept of peace. In every home, Salvadorans, you have the opportunity to overthrow misery and oppression. We are arriving at the doors of the conquest of a fatherland which has been denied us for 50 years. Let us organize and with discipline fulfill our responsibility in the militias, in the revolutionary army, in the streets, in the factories and in the schools. Everyone must put their shoulders to the new history of peace and happiness for our people. Let us fight to final victory. Revolution or death, we shall win.

REPORTAGE ON GOVERNMENT, GUERRILLA COMBAT ACTIONS

Army Casualties, FMLN Actions

PA040010 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 0300 GMT 3 Jun 81

[Text] Reports from the Salvadoran capital state that the army of the Christian Democratic military junta sustained 118 casualties during the month of May in clashes with troops of the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front [FMLN].

The army casualties were caused by guerrillas in the central zone, which includes Chalatenango, San Salvador, Cuscatlan and La Libertad Departments, and which is called the Modesto Ramirez Central Front.

FMLN spokesman said that a Salvadoran Air Force helicopter was damaged when it landed yesterday near a national guard post in Cinquera, 71 km northeast of the Salvadoran capital. Military sources of the regime admitted the report and stated that the aircraft was attacked while on a reconnaissance mission in an area near the Cerron Grande hydroelectric dam.

Meanwhile, the AGENCIA INDEPENDIENTE DE PRENSA reported that a military patrol was attacked by revolutionary squadrons near San Pedro Masahuat, La Paz Department. No casualties were reported in spite of the intensity of the fighting.

Meanwhile, the Salvadoran Political Prisoners Committee reported today that more death threats had been made to the prisoners by the security forces.

In their statement, which was secretly taken out of the Santa Tecla Prison, the political prisoners say that there is positive proof that drugs and acids are being used on prisoners. They cited the case of Professor Eduardo Carias Carias, a victim of acid burns at the national guard headquarters. According to the persons making the charge, this case was confirmed by the International Red Cross.

COPREFA Denial

FA040436 San Salvador LA PRENSA GRAFICA in Spainish 3 Jun 81 p 2, 40

[Excerpts] Yesterday The Armed Forces Press Committee (COPREFA) emphatically denied reports of guerrilla "sieges and encirclements" of Cinquera and the Cerron Grande and 5 Noviembre hydroelectric dams.

With regard to the attack on a helicopter near Cinquera, it said that the alarming manner in which it was published was absolutely false, and that altough it is true that these aircraft have visited the region they have done so carrying supplies and medicines for refugees who are fleeing from guerrilla threats and are looking for communities where the armed forces can assure them safety and assistance.

Various Guerrilla Attacks

PA032329 San Salvador EL DIARIO DE HOY in Spanish 3 Jun 81 p 4, 11

[Excerpts] A group of 150 extremists attacked the Carolina community in Jocotillo Canton in Jutiapa and murdered Rafael Guardado, a farmer, officials said.

They said that a search was made for the extremists throughout the region.

Military sources revealed yesterday that Agublanca residents in Cacaopera, La Union Department, saw heavily armed subversives land at night on the banks of the Torola River after crossing the river in barges. It is believed that these extremists were coming from Honduran territory. The sources said that the guerrillas plan to attack Cacaopera and are being deployed in neighboring sectors.

Yesterday a group of extremists attacked the national guard post at Las Vueltas, but were repelled by the national guard and civilian defense sectors. The national guard said that the attack lasted several minutes and that three guerrillas were killed in the attack. It was said that the heavily armed guerrillas wore olive-drab clothing.

The same military sources added that the 28 February People's Leagues militia clashed with army troops in Santa Anita Canton, in Tenancingo, Cuscatlan Department.

When the troops counterattacked, the guerrillas left behind ammunition, blood-stained equipment, AR-15 magazines, bandoliers, Soviet-built grenade carriers and olive-drab shirts with bullet holes. All this was left behind in their retreat.

Heavily armed extremist groups tried to take Lislique, which is north of La Union Department. The attackers were repelled by civilian defense sectors with army support. It was revealed that no casualties were reported by either side.

Activities in Chalatenango

PA040252 San Salvador Domestic Service in Spanish 1239 GMT 3 Jun 81

[Text] The armed forces report that terrorist activities have continued recently in various parts of Chalatenango Department. The armed forces say that guerrillas attacked military posts in Las Vueltas, and that vigilance has been increased in the region and in other places in Cabanas and San Vicente Departments where the guerrillas continue harassing humble peasant families.

NEWSPAPER LISTS SOME GUERRILLA CONTACTS ABROAD

PA281628 San Salvador EL DIARIO DE HOY in Spanish 27 May 81 p 3

[Text] According to information received from reliable sources, some of the terrorists' connections abroad are the following: San Jose, Costa Rica: Post Office Box 54, Plaza Gonzalez Viques, San Jose. Post Office Box 96, Paseo Los Estudiantes. Current account for logistics and weapons: Banco Anglo-Costarricense No A86541-0, in the name of M.A. Amaya.

Panama: Post Office Box 1898, Panama City. Savings Account No 15062 in the Citibank, N.A., Panama, in the name of M.A. Amaya. Alvaro Montero, contact, Post Office Box 1898, Panama.

Germany: PSCHK [Postal checking account]: 1807-69-802. PSCHK, Munich, T. Hmer, [expansion unknown], Munich.

Yugoslavia: Joaquin Villalobos, Commander Uno, ERP [People's Revolutionary Army].

CANADA DONATES 82,500 COLONES FOR AID TO REFUGEES

PA031414 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 1200 GMT 3 Jun 81

[Text] The Canadian Government is supporting the Salvadoran people and sending economic aid to refugees. A report from Montreal indicates that the Quebec government has donated 82,500 colones to help the Salvadoran refugees living in Mexico and Honduras, according to Migration Minister (Veras Godin). On several occasions the Canadian people and government have expressed support for the liberation cause of the Salvadoran people. This is a gesture of solidarity and recognition by the Canadian Government of the human dignity of the old people, women and children, who are suffering the consequences of the genocidal junta's terror.

MITTERRAND'S CHOICE OF DEBRAY 'AFFRONT' TO REGION

PA040247 San Salvador EL DIARIO DE HOY in Spanish 3 Jun 81 p 9

[Editorial: "Che Guevara's Adviser as Mitterrand Counselor"]

[Excerpts] The appointment of former terrorist Regis Debray as President Francois Mitterrand's special counselor on foreign policy very clearly indicates the attitude of the new government in international affairs, despite the statements that France will remain united with its NATO allies. The fact is that an assault on the West is being carried out in the "Third World" by means of a vast Soviet plan to cut off the supply of raw materials to the industrialized countries and to gain strategic positions in various areas.

In his first statements, Debray voiced "total support" for subversive movements in the underdeveloped countries, which he significantly termed "antifascist and anti-imperialist."

Debray has not only been appointed because of his ideas, but obviously, because of his past activities in which he was closely linked with "Che" Guevara's attempts to turn the Andes into a "Sierra Maestra" of continental scope. According to what was learned at that time, Debray betrayed Guevara to the Bolivian authorities in order to save his own skin, but, it can be gleaned from his statements, he remains faithful to the idea of causing all of Latin America to turn communist. The appointment is an affront to all of our countries because of Debray's criminal past.

GUATEMALA

PRESIDENT TO BUY MORE ARMS TO FIGHT GUERRILLAS

PA032006 Guatemala City Radio-Television Guatemala in Spanish 0400 GMT 3 Jun 81

[Recorded passages enclosed in quotation marks]

[Text] President Fernando Romeo Lucas's statements today denouncing Soviet-Cuban aid to subversion in Guatemala were indirectly confirmed this afternoon in Washington by U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig, who said that large amounts of weapons are being sent to Guatemala, Nicaragua, Honduras and Colombia. At the State Department it was affirmed that the United States plans to confront this situation, which Washington regards as a military threat.

In the Guatemalan capital, meanwhile, President Lucas reaffirmed his intention to buy more weapons in order to confront the guerrillas who are being encouraged from abroad:

"We must buy weapons because, remember, if you are told that thieves might break into your house, the first thing you do is buy a weapon. We too must arm ourselves (?in case violence continues)."

At today's press conference in the presidential house, the president added that the Guatemalan Government was already expecting a strong subversive offensive.

"Yes, naturally, because they have been announcing this for a long time. We have also learned from the (?cassettes seized) during ambushes laid by the subversives, which the army has repelled, that a general offensive has been launched in Central America [words indistinct] promoted by both Russia and Cuba. So we already knew that violence would be intensified. Fortunately, here in Guatemala the army has had 20 years of experience with the guerrillas. True, the situation is very difficult right now but the army is prepared to counterattack subversion." The president then said that he is sure that the Guatemalan guerrillas receive aid from some neighboring country, but he did not specify which.

"If they were not receiving this aid, perhaps they would neither be as sure as they show themselves to be nor would they [word indistinct] the government and confront it. Naturally, it is inconceivable that the guerrillas should be as organized as they are at present."

PRESIDENT FAVORS CENTER-LEFT CIVILIAN AS SUCCESSOR

PA031504 Paris AFP in Spanish 0212 GMT 3 Jun 81

[Text] Guatemala City, 2 Jun (AFP)--In statements to the press here today, Gen Romeo Lucas Garcia, the president of Guatemala, said he favored a center-left government to succeed him in power.

Lucas admitted that guerrilla warfare in Guatemala is "very organized" and pointed out "that it has the backing of communist countries, particularly Cuba."

In an improvised news conference held by the president today, he was queried regarding his position concerning the electoral process taking place in the nation that should culminate with the election of his successor in March of next year. Lucas then replied that "he would advise that a center-left government, with a civilian but determined president, rule the nation during the next term."

However, President Lucas added that "although a civilian candidate with these attributes would be ideal, such a candidate would be difficult to find." At this time there are four civilian presidential candidates supported by as many political parties, although there is speculation regarding who will be the candidate supported by the official parties currently in the alliance called the "Broad Front."

The minister of defense, Gen Anibal Guevara, is constantly mentioned in political circles as a possible candidate of the government to seek the presidency, but this report has not yet been confirmed. The last three Guatemalan presidents have been army officers; therefore, most of the political parties now consider that a civilian status could be the key to victory in the next elections.

Speaking about guerrilla activity in the nation, General Lucas clearly stated that "the Guatemalan Army is capable of fighting the guerrillas, despite their organization and the economic aid they receive from abroad, mainly from Cuba."

Further Remarks

PA031959 Guatemala City Radio-Television Guatemala in Spanish 0400 GMT 3 Jun 81

[Text] [Broadcast in progress]...For the next presidential election is a political resource similar to the one that led him to the Presidency in 1978.

[Begin recording] All I know is that there has been talk of an alliance because when I [word indistinct] my campaign I talked to the various parties in order to organize an alliance. At present, two parties are interested in forming an alliance, but I can not add anything to that.

[Question] Mr President, due to your experience as president, what would you advise for the political future of Guatemala? A center-left or a center-right president?

[Answer] A center-left ruler, I think. [end recording]

PRESIDENT TURNS OVER MORE LAND TO PEASANTS

PA032202 Guatemala City EL IMPARCIAL in Spanish 26 May 81 p 11

[Excerpts] Gen Fernando Romeo Lucas Garcia, president of the republic, delivered 314 land titles to an equal number of workers of the state-owned Pensamiento Palmira Farm in Colomba, Quezaltenango Department.

The delivery of this farm is part of a program aimed at turning over 20 national farms to those who work them through the National Agrarian Transformation Institute. The total area of these 20 national farms is approximately 50,000 manzanas of coffee, sugarcane, cardamom, rubber and lumber. Some 20,000 peasant familes, a total of 92,145 people, are benefiting from the turnover of this land.

A few moments before the delivery of the land titles, the president told the workers that they as well as the other workers of other farms that are being delivered should be happy on this day because they were going to be owners--this is the fifth farm that is being turned over to the workers who work them--and that they and their families will be able to improve their living conditions because as owners they would make every effort to make them produce.

In conclusion, Francisco Lopez Urzua, manager of the National Development Bank, delivered a briefcase to the president with checks amounting to 511,935 quetzals to establish a line of credit for the peasants receiving land so that they can work Pensamiento Palmira Farm.

President Lucas Garcia in turn gave these credit documents to Juan Jose Escalante Bail, president of the workers committee of this farm.

GOVERNMENT URGED TO STUDY EMIGRATION TO MEXICO

PA032152 Guatemala City PRENSA LIBRE in Spanish 26 May 81 p 2

["National Events" column: "A Reappraisal of the Peasants' Exodus"]

[Excerpts] Some official and political spokesmen view the presence of hundreds of Guatemalan peasants in Mexican territory as a common and seasonal event that has to do with the demand for labor on the other side of the border. It is true that many peasants go north in search of work during harvest season without any intention of remaining there once the harvest is over.

However, the case that has created such a big scandal outside of Suchiate apparently does not fit into this pattern.

These peasants have not been moving around in the countryside near them but have camped in the mountains without looking for work, making it evident that they have arrived seeking refuge. The Mexicans are using this to intensify their defamation campaign against Guatemala. This is a repeat of what we have seen in El Salvador where groups of peasants have left their land, their jobs and sometimes even their families to escape, they say, from the danger of an internal war.

We mention the Salvadoran events because those actions at first had the characteristics of a plan to discredit the government junta.

Taking these things into consideration, Guatemalan peasants settling in Mexico appears to be part of the same plan. Apparently it is aimed at creating a propaganda incident, a worldwide campaign to discourage the government's action against subversion. To achieve this objective, others are counting on the support of many international entities, such as Amnesty International, which are dedicated to backing this kind of maneuver. This has all the appearances of a direct and planned action. Our peasants who are trying to escape danger go to the mountains, to the nearest city or to any other place they know. They do not deliberately cross the border to become refugees. Such an idea is put into their heads for a purpose. If they later find that this situation is to their liking, that is something else. It is important to remember, however, that in this kind of situation people tend to follow an example which has been set up to follow.

No one is going to close his eyes to the true situation and no one is going to fool himself about the importance of a struggle such as the one taking place in El Salvador, Guatemala and anywhere that the Castroite hand promotes armed rebellion. The peace that the peasants have enjoyed has been suddenly torn to pieces and very disturbing elements have appeared in their lives. The most piercing of these elements is, of course, fear. They fear the subversives and the security forces. They find themselves--not figuratively, but in fact--between two fires, a position that, of course, is uncomfortable. Life is altered wherever there is no security. However, without disregarding these facts, it is obvious that the situation has not reached such a stage that should cause the exodus reported by the Mexican authorities and the news media. There is a maneuver, a plan, that the government must counteract in a positive manner, not with statements to the press but with actions. An official commission should go to the camp in the neighboring country to obtain information from the persons there that should help establish what is going on and, if possible, to convince them, after offering them appropriate protection, not to lend themselves to Machiavellian games.

UNIDENTIFIED MEN KILL 36 PEOPLE IN HUEHUETENANGO

PA032025 Guatemala City Radio-Television Guatemala in Spanish 0400 GMT 3 Jun 81

[Text] Last night armed men raided several houses in the municipality of San Matio Ixtapan, Huehuetenango, and killed 36 men, women and children. Five other people were also injured and were later taken to the Huehuetenango National Hospital.

The 36 bodies were burned at the site of the incident and buried in a common grave, in accordance with the wishes of their relatives.

The criminals painted the walls of houses with antigovernment slogans.

The army, police and treasury police are jointly conducting a search for the criminals.

HONDURAS

SALVADORAN IMMIGRATION DIRECTOR ARRIVES FOR TALKS

PA032050 Tegucigalpa Voz de Honduras Network in Spanish 1145 GMT 3 Jun 81

[Text] Col Agib Benavides, Salvadoran immigration director, arrived in the country yesterday to discuss the refugees problem and to familiarize himself with the computation systems used by the bureau of population and immigration policy. Here is Jose Domingo Flores interviewing Col Agib Benavides for this station:

[Begin recording] [Question] Colonel, what is the purpose of your visit to our country?

[Answer] The reason for my trip to this beautiful city of Tegucigalpa and other cities of Honduras is basically to embrace the friends and brothers whom I have not seen or greeted for such a long time, and second, to familiarize myself with the great advances made by the Republic of Honduras in the area of immigration policy and its organizational system.

At this time, El Salvador is also interested in organizing a system that is capable of meeting the demand for documents to identify people abroad--travel documents.

We have been concerned with this for approximately 1 year. Today marks my first year as director of immigration.

I believe that Central American policy in coordinating immigration systems also concerns me, as it does all persons involved with immigration affairs in the Central American area. On previous occasions I have met with the director general of immigration of the Republic of Guatemala, Col Raul Alvarez Belteton. On this occasion, I will meet with another colleague, Col Leonel Gutierrez, whom I am meeting for the first time in person, although I have talked to him before.

The director of immigration is a very pleasant person. He met me at the airport. Also I wish to extend my regards to you of HRN [station's call sign]. It has been a long time since I have been here.

[Question] Colonel, while you are talking with Col Leonel Gutierrez, will you discuss the problem of the Salvadoran refugees who are in our country?

[Answer] I could not give you an answer to that right at this moment, because our first concern is to learn about the immigration system. This is the beginning of a number of contacts, the beginning of closer coordination, so I believe that we will be able to give you answers later. I do not wish to say that the matter will not be discussed, because it concerns both countries. All countries which have common borders must have similar problems.

I would therefore not like to say that we are going to try to solve a problem of this kind. Instead, we want to familiarize ourselves with it. My government is also concerned about this, although I have not come with it listed as a basic matter to be discussed. First, I wish to continue along the path that has already been opened, to talk about the matters that are of concern to both countries.

We have also been concerned about the problem because, in addition to being government authorities, we are human beings. We have humanitarian feelings for everyone and we would like to solve those problems to the extent of our ability.

[Question] Some 9,000 Salvadorans who entered this country as refugees have already returned to El Salvador, Colonel. Did you receive them?

[Answer] That is a matter that is in no way within my purview and I am not well informed about this. I would like to leave it pending, and find out from the person in charge when I get back.

There is an organization that is handling the refugee case, an agency of the Interior Ministry. However, it is an organization unrelated to immigration. [End recording]

BUSINESSMAN BLAMES GOVERNMENT FOR TRADE IMPASSE

PA032052 Tegucigalpa Voz de Honduras Network in Spanish 1145 GMT 3 Jun 81

[Andres Torres interview with Fernando Larrizabal, president of the Honduran Private Enterprise Council; no place or date given--live or recorded]

[Text] [Question] What is the position of the Honduran Private Enterprise Council [COHEP] with regard to the deterioration of trade between Honduras and Guatemala?
[Answer] The situation which we businessmen on the border with Guatemala [words indistinct]. When we tried to prevent (?the implementation of) executive decree No 14 and constituent decree No 54, we knew that this would happen. We foresaw this, but we were told that this is our country and we can do whatever we like here. We said that since we had signed bilateral agreements, we had to comply with them. However, we were disregarded and at this stage it is very difficult for us to do anything.

[Question] Don't you plan to do anything to alleviate the problem your affiliates face on the border with Guatemala?
[Answer] Andres, you and I are saying two different things. You are asking whether we plan to do anything. We tried to do something and we were unable to do anything. It is now up to the state to undo what it did with full knowledge of what the results would be.

[Question] Have you talked with the government seriously about this situation?
[Answer] Well, I think that when we meet with the government and make a statement, we normally do it seriously. We were not joking when we appeared before the Constituent Assembly to oppose decree No 54 or when we talked with the executive and opposed decree No 14. In other words, we have always talked seriously.

[Question] And at present you are just waiting to see how this situation created by Guatemala is going to develop?
[Answer] Of course, the situation was not created by Guatemala. It was created by Honduras. In other words, what Guatemala has done is to apply its normal tariffs to Honduras, since Honduras failed to comply with asigned bilateral agreement. Let's not blame Guatemala. Let's blame Honduras for failing to meet its commitments.

[Question] How much is Honduran industry losing because of the trade situation with Guatemala?
[Answer] We normally exported 80 million [no currency given] in goods to Guatemala. I do not know what we are going to do about those 80 million. We predicted this and we gave those figures to the government, but either we were wrong or we failed to properly explain to the government what would happen.

[Question] What about Nicaragua's reaction to the 14 percent? Has there also been a decline in exports to that country?
[Answer] In reprisal, Nicaragua applied the same percentage to us. A 10-percent surcharge is applied to merchandise from Honduras only, which makes it very difficult for us to compete in Nicaragua for two reasons: One is that our products are more expensive because of this 10-percent surcharge and the other is the payment problems that we have with Nicaragua and with Costa Rica. The same thing applies to Costa Rica. In other words, Honduras is going to lose some 180 million, which represents what we were exporting to the Central American markets.

TEXACO REFINERY WORKERS END STRIKE AFTER ACCORD

PA032118 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1630 GMT 3 Jun 81

[Text] Tegucigalpa, 3 Jun (ACAN-EFE)--The Honduran Labor Ministry succeeded in getting an agreement between the striking workers and the U.S. Texaco refinery early today.

The strike started 3 days ago and it practically left the country without fuel, and for this reason the government decided to mediate in order to resolve the differences between the company and the workers.

The union members called the strike in the key departments of the refinery company which threatened to ask the government to put the installations under military control for strategic reasons, but the Labor Ministry rejected this suggestion.

The workers noted that the company owed them night pay differential for the past 13 years, and they were demanding the immediate payment of these wages although the company said that the claim was prohibited by the law.

However, with Labor Ministry mediation the company was persuaded to retroactively recognize 1 year of unpaid wages and pay an installment of $30,000 as a bonus so that the workers can distribute it among themselves or create an assistance fund.

TEGUCIGALPA MUNICIPAL POLICE FORCE DISBANDED

PA031357 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2021 GMT 2 Jun 81

[Text] Tegucigalpa, 2 Jun (ACAN-EFE)--The Tegucigalpa municipal police force was disbanded today by order of the Central District Metropolitan Council (municipality).

The police force duties were to protect the municipal establishments, markets, streets and other installations.

Elvin Santos, president of the Central District Metropolitan Council, affirmed that this decision was taken due to the municipality's difficult financial situation which did not allow it to maintain the police force.

The mayor of Tegucigalpa explained that the police force had 148 members and that most of them will probably join the regular police within the public security force, which is a branch of the Honduran Armed Forces.

The mayor said that all property of the district and the police protection will now be under the public security force police.

In order to disband its police force, the Central District Metropolitan Council had to pay close to 100,000 lempiras ($50,000) in labor compensation as stipulated by the current Honduran labor code.

NICARAGUA

U.S. COMMENTS ON BUYING ARMS DISTURB GOVERNMENT

PA031937 Managua Sistema Sandinista de Television Network in Spanish 0200 GMT 3 Jun 81

[Text] The U.S. Government started an international campaign today with the old story about the revolutionary government's arms race, the only purpose of which is to prepare the groundwork for new aggression. This can be clearly deduced from the remarks made by State Department spokesman Dean Fischer, who said that the incorporation of new equipment into the Nicaraguan arsenal would inevitably raise tensions.

Washington revealed today that Nicaragua had received tanks and planes from the Soviet Union and that this would cause serious problems for the countries bordering Nicaragua. It added that there is fear among these neighbors. Fear of what? The only thing they did not say was that the revolutionary government's war and expansionist plans include the annexation of those neighboring countries.

The revolutionary government has repeatedly said that its arms would only be used for the defense of the revolution but there are sectors interested in imposing their own truth, their own distorted version of the truth.

Washington's statements are disturbing because it is evident that the world's strongest and most powerful country insists on its campaign of lies and falsehoods against a small country which desires only to live and work in peace to solve its own problems.

Communique on POST Article

PA032240 Managua Radio Mundial in Spanish 1800 GMT 3 Jun 81

[Communique No 14 issued by the Propaganda and Press Office of the junta of the Government of National Reconstruction of Nicaragua, on 3 June 1981, read by Rosario Mora, not further identified--recorded]

[Text] The Propaganda and Press Office of the junta of the Government of National Reconstruction announces to the public the need to explain the comments that have been made with regard to the statement issued by Commander Daniel Ortega Saavedra, coordinator of the junta of the Government of National Reconstruction, which was quoted, misconstrued and published in a biased article by the Washington POST on 2 June 1981.

At approximately 11 o'clock [AM or PM not specified], Monday, 1 June 1981, Commander Daniel Ortega Saavedra, coordinator of the junta of the Government of National Reconstruction made the following statement by telephone to newswoman Alma Guillermoprieto, a reporter for the aforementioned newspaper: A. The junta of the Government of National Reconstruction of Nicaragua has not invested one cent in arms; therefore, it is not buying arms; B. It is not building special landing airfields for MIG planes. Since the victory of the Sandinist revolution on 19 July 1979, the Nicaraguan Government has talked to all the countries of the world, including the United States, to try to obtain arms as an act of cooperation and as a donation to guarantee the defense and sovereignty of the national territory.

Issued in Managua, Free Nicaragua on 3 June 1981, by the Propaganda and Press Office of the junta of the Government of National Reconstruction.

POSSIBLE U.S.-COLOMBIA PACT RATIFICATION DENOUNCED

PA031327 Paris AFP in Spanish 2025 GMT 2 Jun 81

[Text] Managua, 2 Jun (AFP)--Nicaragua will consider an act of aggression the ratification of a treaty between the United States and Colombia to decide the status of an archipelago in the Caribbean Sea, which Nicaragua claims, the Nicaraguan Foreign Ministry announced today.

The announcement was made by Victor Tinoco, acting Nicaraguan foreign minister, in a note addressed to Tom O'Donnell, first secretary of the U.S. Embassy in Managua.

The Foreign Ministry also reported that Arturo Cruz, Nicaraguan ambassador to the United States, had also informed the State Department.

The U.S. Senate is about to ratify the treaty on the ownership of the archipelago, which was signed with Colombia in 1972. Even if the treaty is ratified, Nicaragua will not give up its claim over the islands San Andres and Providencia and the Roncador, Quitasueno and Serrana Cays.

This territory was lost by Nicaragua in 1929, when Nicaragua signed a treaty under the pressure of the U.S. marines who were in Nicaraguan territory.

Nicaraguan news media today expressed views opposed to the Colombian position, indicating that Colombia is meek in its relations with Venezuela, but ferocious with Nicaragua.

The acting foreign minister also said that the junta of the Government of National Reconstruction will issue a communique today in relation to this issue "with sufficient legal arguments" to base its opposition to ratification by the United States of the 1972 Saccio-Vasquez Carrizosa Treaty.

Tinoco said that this treaty is illegal and its ratification would constitute a violation of our inalienable rights over the continental shelf.

Tinoco said that Nicaragua has included the issue on the agenda of the OAS for the 3 June session and it is also going to submit it to the United Nations and to the nonaligned countries.

VISITING CANADIAN SOCIALIST ANNOUNCES WHEAT AID

PA031742 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1200 GMT 3 Jun 81

[Text] On arriving in our country, Edward Broadbent, leader of the New Democratic Party of Canada and one of the vice presidents of the Socialist International, announced that an important shipment of wheat will be arriving in Nicaragua from Canada in a couple of weeks.

Mr Broadbent is in our country to meet with the members of the government junta and with members of the Sandinist National Liberation Front National Directorate as part of a working tour he is making through several Central American nations and Cuba.

When asked about the results of his meeting with the Christian Democratic junta of El Salvador, Broadbent said that at this moment he cannot respond to that since he must first make a general evaluation of the talks he has held with various sectors and leaders of Central America.

Broadbent said that the objective of his visit to the region is to become aware of the points of view of the Latin American parties on the Salvadoran conflict, and to try to promote a process that could lead to negotiations and to a peaceful solution.

Broadbent has visited El Salvador, Mexico, Venezuela, Costa Rica, Cuba, and now, Nicaragua, the land of Sandino.

Shortly before the end of the brief news conference, the vice president of the Socialist International said he trusts that the Salvadoran conflict will be solved through negotiation.

SOVIET WHEAT FINANCES BANANA PLANTATION HOUSING

PA031355 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1800 GMT 2 Jan 81

[Text] The funds obtained from the sale of Soviet wheat donated to the Nicaraguan Government will be used to build houses for banana workers. Our revolutionary government, since its establishment as a new people's state, as indicated by its social and economic measures and its independent line as a sovereign state, has earned the dislike of fascist regimes throughout the world. We have been given political and economic support by countries which, like ours, have resisted the attacks of imperialist regimes. An example of countries that give such support is the Soviet Union, a worker and peasant state, the first in the world, which in 1917 broke the chains of imperialist exploitation.

The USSR, which has suffered from armed aggression and economic blockades, donated 20,000 tons of wheat to us a few weeks after the United States suspended the wheat credit, and it extended its cordial hand without conditions detrimental to our national sovereignty.

Today, our people's government of reconstruction will give an immediate reply to the just demands of the banana plantation workers in Chinandega Department. The funds obtained from the sale of wheat will be immediately invested in the construction of housing for our banana workers. True friends make themselves known in hard times, said Vladimir Ilich Lenin, the working man's thinker. This is true and the reality of this principle is a fact. The children of Lenin have extended their solidarity to Nicaragua at a time when a large number of Nicaraguans were beginning to suffer from a scarcity of bread.

Now the Soviet Union is solving a social problem inherited from the Somozist regime. With the sale of wheat we will be able to eliminate the subhuman living conditions of our brother banana plantation workers, who live in miserable shacks which the transnationals, such as United Fruit, left as example of its imperialist generosity to the banana workers, the Nicaraguan workers.

We see two different systems in the light of two situations which show on the one hand, the decadence of imperialism and on the other, the emergence of a new life without exploitation.

Let us listen to what Companero Sergio Ramirez Mercado, member of the government junta, had to say about the measures taken by the government of reconstruction to solve the problem of the banana workers slums:

[Begin recording] The funds to build the banana sector housing have been obtained. We obtained them in the following manner. When the United States refused to give us wheat, as we have explained already, other countries supplied us with wheat. they did not lend us money to buy wheat but they donated the wheat. Not long ago 20,000 tons of wheat arrived at Corinto Port from the Soviet Union.

With the money to be obtained from the sale of this wheat, which is already being sold, we shall begin to build more housing in the banana sector. This money is here and tomorrow the Finance Ministry will transfer it to the Housing Ministry so that it can begin building housing in the [Word indistinct] which is the first stage of our program. [Applause] [End recording]

PARTIES ACCEPT NATIONAL FORUM, VOICE SKEPTICISM

PA031547 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1200 GMT 3 Jun 81

[Text] Three days after the opening of the forum to discuss national problems, the dissident parties are voicing their skepticism about the results that will come from it. They maintain an unified position and generally accept the process of the forum. However, they have pointed out that there is an atmosphere of distrust.

Yesterday there was political turmoil regarding the forum to discuss the national problems. The parties that dissent from the leadership of the process have met once again. They have announced that today they will appoint their seven delegates.

Alvaro Jerez, Alfonso Robelo's aide, has stated: We are not going to give up our democratic principles. In the social democratic camp, the group of Wilfredo Montalvan has noted: All of us must participate in the forum even if the environment is not yet favorable. Adan Fletes, of the Social Christian Party, reported on what he characterized as repression and persecution against his party and other dissident parties. Fletes said that they have made public the protests they have presented to the Sandinist National Liberation Front and that considering the political repression they have endured, the protests are valid.

Alvaro Jerez said that the occupation of land, the expropiation of the headquarters of the Confederation for Unity of Trade Unions in Esteli, the labor anarchy that exists because independent labor unions are not allowed to operate and other situations are reasons for the distrust.

The positions adopted 3 days after the opening of the forum are not exactly a sudden maneuver to trip someone but appear to be justifications for the discontent with which they are going to discuss national problems.

We are not going to make a pact, both sides say. We are not going to make concessions. We are not going to abandon principles. These statements have been made by Commander Carlos Nunez, as well as by leaders of the right.

The forum is creating suspense. It has been said that the idea is to find points of agreement to solve national problems. Ramiro Sacasa, an old man with experience in political matters, yesterday stated a great truth. There is a great deal of difference between the forum and the pacts of the past.

Persons such as Fletes, Jerez and Wilfredo Montalvan have daringly stated. This is the last peaceful alternative for achieving national coexistence. Such a statement would be fatalistic had it not been made in the midst of a heated ideological struggle permitted only by the Sandinist revolution.

SOCIAL CHRISTIAN PARTY PROTESTS LEADER'S ARREST

PA020403 Managua Radio Corporacion in Spanish 2300 GMT 1 Jun 81

[Text] In a press bulletin sent to our news office, the Nicaraguan Social Christian Party [PSC] protests before all the people the arrest of Companero Salomon Garcia Mayorga, departmental leader of our party in Chinandega.

The PSC says companero Garcia Mayorga has been detained at an unspecified place since 29 May at 2130 hours, when he was arrested by state security.

The PSC protests this new abuse of public freedoms and demands the immediate release of Garcia Mayorga. To protest this arrest, the PSC did not attend today's meeting with the Sandinist National Liberation Front [FSLN] and instead sent a protest note to Commander Carlos Nunez, FSLN delegate to these talks. The note reads as follows:

Commander Carlos Nunez: On Friday, 29 May, at 2130 Companero Salomon Garcia Mayorga was arrested in Chinandega. He is departmental leader of our organization and we frequently hold our party meetings in his home.

Since every person is considered innocent until proven guilty, our party demands his release. Our party has been suffering constant repression for a long time, and the arrest of Companero Salomon Garcia Mayorga is part of this. Therefore, we have been ordered by the PSC directorate not to attend Monday's meeting until Companero Salomon Garcia's case is solved in a way acceptable to our party.

Joins Forum

PA031715 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1200 GMT 3 Jun 81

[Text] The justification given by the Social Christian Party [PSC] for not attending the forum has crumbled. Salomon Garcia Mayorga, member of the PSC, which dissents from the revolutionary process, was arrested after it was verified that he was a member of a counterrevolutionary band that was dismantled in Leon. The PSC had taken the arrest of Garcia Mayorga as one of its justifications for not attending the forum. Or at last, that is what the PSC hinted.

Different news arrived within only minutes. On the one hand, our correspondent in Leon reported yesterday afternoon that Salomon Garcia Mayorga is facing trial because there is evidence he participated in a counterrevolutionary organization. On the other hand, that same afternoon, the PSC stopped arguing against the arrest of the PSC member and announced that it will participate in the forum.

This is how history is reported in journalism .

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE ASKS FOR HUMAN RIGHTS RESPECT

PA040432 Managua LA PRENSA in Spanish 1 Jun 81 p 4

[Paid advertisement from the Nicaraguan Chamber of Commerce]

[Text] On the occasion of the celebration of the international week of imprisoned and missing persons from 25 May to 31 May:

Whereas: Life and freedom are inalienable natural rights of man,

Bearing in mind that the Nicaraguan people ended the war against the dictatorship on 19 July 1979, at a cost of more than 50,000 human lives, precisely so that human rights, among which the rights to life and freedom stand out, would be respected;

Whereas: The first proclamation of the National Reconstruction Government issued somewhere in Nicaragua on 18 June 1979 with the full support of the Sandinist National Liberation Front [FSLN] and the other democratic forces of the country, categorically stated the "DECISION TO FULFILL ALL OF NICARAGUA'S INTERNATIONAL COMMITMENTS, PARTICULARLY THOSE DEALING WITH THE RESPECT OF HUMAN RIGHTS;" [upper case as published]

Whereas: So far the crime committed against the late Jorge Salazar by the state security organs and the long list of missing people that the Permanent Human Rights Commission has issued have not been clarified;

Whereas: There have been recent arrests of people from all sectors of the country, including union representatives and merchants such as the case of merchant Ramiro Cardenas whose whereabouts and reason for his arrest are unknown;

Resolves:

1. To once again urge the government junta and the FSLN National Directorate to watch over the strict respect of human rights, particularly those of life and freedom.

2. To once again demand from the civilian and military authorities support for the judicial authorities in charge of watching over, by mandate of the habeas corpus law, the faithful fulfillment of its provisions so that the judges appointed by the appeals courts, can and must be effective for the full validity and effectivness of the fundamental statute of the republic which establishes and reiterates the rights to life and freedom. [sentence as published]

3. To reaffirm its faith in the Nicaraguan people as protagonists of their own destiny and that the respect of the rights of man and human dignity and the establishment of a climate of brotherhood and understanding can lead to the long desired unity to overcome the crisis being experienced by the fatherland.

COUNTERREVOLUTIONARY BAND SMASHED IN LEON

PA032314 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 0300 GMT 3 Jun 81

[Text] The Leon authorities today presented a band of counterrevolutionaries which included cattlemen, businessmen and a large number of elements from private enterprise.

According to a report by our correspondents in Leon, the counterrevolutionaries had the support of the Higher Council of Private Enterprise. They had succeeded in recruiting a large number of small merchants, who turned over amounts of money, each amount being at least 3,000 cordobas.

A band of counterrevolutionaries, then, was smashed in Leon today.

LA PRENSA REPORTER ADMITS COUNTERREVOLUTIONARY ROLE

PA302156 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1800 GMT 30 May 81

[Text] Abelardo Sanchez, a former LA PRENSA correspondent in Ocotal, has again declared he is guilty of having belonged to a counterrevolutionary band. Sanchez is being tried at the first district criminal court headed by Justice Felix Trejos Trejos.

Abelardo Sanchez affirmed at 1030 today that he belonged to a counterrevolutionary band, that he printed bonds for the band and that he gave it six clips he was keeping as souvenirs of the insurrection.

The district attorney is accusing him of having formed part of the united Revolutionary Democratic Front, of threatening the security of the state, illegal possession of weapons, and collaboration with the counterrevolutionary movement.

Abelardo Sanchez said he is guilty of having been a counterrevolutionary and that he admits his error and hopes he will be pardoned since this is his first offense. He said that he was living in Totogalpa and that he collaborated because he feared that harm could come to his family.

The district attorney in this case is Reynaldo Vega Lecayo. The judge has asked Sanchez to hire a defense attorney; otherwise, he will be assigned a public defense attorney.

Abeldardo Sanchez, who is from El Sauce, did not appear before the judge dressed as an inmate. He was wearing brown pants, a blue shirt, brown socks and black shoes. He did not appear to be nervous. Some persons offered him cigarettes.

FSLN OFFICIALS DISCUSS PROBLEMS AT CST MEETING

PA311934 Managua BARRICADA in Spanish 23 May 81 pp 1, 5

[Text] Bayardo Arce Castano, commander of the revolution and coordinator of the Political Commission of the Sandinist National Liberation Front [FSLN], told 65 secretaries of unions affiliated to the Sandinist Workers Federation [CST] that the FSLN supports the workers in their just demands even when they differ with the revolutionary state.

Arce Castano made this statement following the explanations of labor leaders of various regions in the country who met at the auditorium of the Planning Ministry yesterday to explain to the leaders of the revolution the problems currently affecting production and the labor movement.

In addition to Arce Castano, Commander of the Revolution Victor Tirado Lopez, Guerrilla Commander Dora Maria Tellez and Companeros Nathan Sevilla, CST adviser, and Martha Cranshaw of the Leon departmental defense committee as well as members of the CST National Executive Committee attended this assembly of consultation convoked by the CST.

After listening to the statements of many labor leaders who voiced their concerns and problems concerning raw materials, salaries, relations with the management of the firms, foreign exchange, lack of spare parts, reforms to the labor code and so forth, Commanders Tirado Lopez and Arce Castano reaffirmed the FSLN stand regarding the Nicaraguan labor movement.

Commander Arce Castano noted that the meeting had been suggested by the FSLN National Directorate because it is concerned with thoroughly knowing the problems of production and with having better communications with the labor movement. He said that this is one of the reasons for the reorganization of the FSLN cadres so that Commander Tirado Lopez could be in charge of the CST and the Farmworkers Association [ATC].

He urged the leaders to carry out their role as leaders of the labor rank and file. He told them that for this reason in many cases they have to exert pressure for demands that are possibly contrary to the government. He clearly stated that the FSLN is developing qualitatively because of the active nature of its rank and file, noting that during the struggle against Somozism the FSLN always depended on this active nature.

"For this reason, we cannot become inactive now; you will have contradictions not only with the state but with the FSLN but we will work them out," the Sandinist leader said.

Commander Arce Castano said that the truth should not be hidden from anybody much less the workers. He admitted that everything is not going that well in the government apparatus. For this reason, the workers must be vigilant. In referring to the dialogue with the workers, he noted that this is the first contact made to seek a line of action so that the workers can help in the search for solutions to the national problems.

In this regard, he urged the workers not to use strikes as the only means of pressure but to make public charges--through the media--and to establish better channels to express concerns to the CST and the CST to the FSLN National Directorate which will in turn bring them up to the revolutionary government.

In responding to the concern of many leaders regarding the amendments to the labor code and management-labor relations, the revolutionary leader stated that the workers must take initiatives at the State Council, an organization that fights for them. because the law on the flight of capital must also be regulated.

"You must work and you must start your struggle," he said. Regarding the technicians, he noted that the FSLN asked the National Council for Higher Education to teach a course on labor relations for labor leaders and administrators of the people's property area. However, the commanders present at the meeting agreed to hold a meeting between rank and file leaders and administrators in which private businessmen may participate.

He urged the leaders to become more active in the rank and file and to confront other ideological trends in order to form new cadres and to win over the working rank and file members who are still confused. He said that the state should not be the only one burdened with these problems and that the organized force of the labor sector should also be felt in this area.

Commander Tirado Lopez asked: What mechanisms exist for the workers and the CST executive committee to discuss these problems? He noted that these mechanisms should be implemented because many times the unions and the CST do not understand a guideline correctly and it is not followed when the workers have to defend their positions. "You must exert pressure to obtain reports in the enterprises and thus guarantee the good administration of them," he said.

He stressed the problems of foreign exchange and raw materials which must be considered together in order to channel their solution through the state. He told the workers that they must participate, exert pressure and remain vigilant so that the foreign exchange is used correctly.

Commander Tirado Lopez said that the single workers federation will not exist to discuss political problems of the different labor trends but to solve the workers' problems.

Asked why there was a reduction-in-force at the slaughterhouses, Commander Bayardo Arce said that the companeros will be relocated within the national food program. The workers of the Nicaraguan meat enterprise asked if they could plant some unused lots in front of this enterprise.

Commander Arce Castano explained that the delay in the construction of houses at the mining centers was due to the U.S. economic blockade. Regarding the foreign exchange, he noted that sometimes these funds are incorrectly invested and this matter will be brought up to the revolutionary government.

Commanders Arce Castano and Tirado Lopez promised the workers to start talks with the revolutionary government to seek a solution to the problems they presented adding that some will be solved but that others will call for the workers' struggle.

PSD REJECTS DRAFT LAW TO REGULATE PROFESSIONS

PA300407 Managua Radio Corporacion in Spanish 2300 GMT 29 May 81

[Communique issued by the Social Democratic Party; no date given]

[Text] To the Nicaraguan people: By this means the Social Democratic Party [PSD] expressed its most vigorous protest over and its rejection of the draft law to regulate professions being promoted and supported in the State Council by the Sandinist National Liberation Front.

After a thorough study of the draft law, we have reached the conclusion that if the law is implemented, it would only result in the detriment of our people, because it would discourage professionals and would accelerate the already alarming flight of professionals.

The PSD feels that professionals should be subject to certain regulations to ensure that they comply with their social function, but they should be allowed enough freedom and receive the necessary incentives to ensure that they provide adequate service to the community.

In its present form, the draft law to regulate professions is inclined toward totalitarianism, since it seeks to subject the actions of professionals to the purposes of the ruling party.

The PSD calls on all professionals in particular and on Nicaraguans in general to do all possible to prevent approval of this law, which can only have negative results that will work against the free evolution of our revolutionary process.

For a revolution in freedom; for the PSD

[Signed] Wilfredo Montalvan, secretary general
Luis Rivas Leiva, political secretary
Guillermo Potoy, national communications secretary

FSLN ISSUES MORE IDENTIFICATION CARDS TO MILITANTS

PA021837 Managua Sistema Sandinista Television Network in Spanish 0200 GMT 2 Jun 81

[Excerpt] The Sandinist militants of the state received their identification cards on Saturday. This is the second peasant Mother Maria Campos group. It was held at El Dorado Theater and was presided over by Commanders of the Revolution Daniel Ortega, Jaime Wheelock and Henry Ruiz, members of the National Directorate of the Sandinist National Liberation Front [FSLN]. In addition to Daniel Ortega, the junta was represented by companero Sergio Ramirez.

Justice Minister Ernesto Castillo and Moises Hassan, coordinator of the government council and construction minister, presided over the event together with the mother of Sandinist martyr Roberto Huembes.

Guerrilla Commander Monica Baltodano praised the work of the Sandinist militants in the government branches. Marina Moncada spoke on behalf of the Sandinist militants of the Sandinist defense committees of the state.

BATTALIONS RETURN FROM, LEAVE FOR TRAINING

Battalion 60-11 Received

PA011720 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1200 GMT 1 Jun 81

[Jesus Rodriguez Report]

[Text] Jinotega, Nicaragua--Battalion 60-11 entered this city at about 1400 on Saturday amid the people's rejoicing. The battalion received military training somewhere in the mountains. The closing ceremony was held at the (Augusto) Casco Montenegro [words indistinct] by the director of Pable Ubeda Mobile School, Companero Freddy Lopez; and by Nestor Lopez, head of the battalion.

Incentive awards were also given out at the event to several companeros in the vanguard who were the most distinguished ones in the various areas in which they trained: Tribute was also paid to those mothers who had the highest number of children in the battalion.

In spite of the heavy rain, the people--not to mention parents--considered the event very important. Following the central event at the plaza, the combatants went on to Roger Rivera Stadium, where they received their final instructions before returning home.

Battalion 50-13 Welcomed

PA011715 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1200 GMT 1 Jun 81

[Text] On Saturday afternoon the members of Battalion 50-13 returned in high spirits to their base, located in the Roger (Dechom) civic complex, San Judas neighborhood, Managua. They were returning from their long training in the country's northern mountains.

The battalion carried out countless tasks in Nueva Segovia and Madriz Department, even confronting counterrevolutionaries on several occasions. They also built a small school in Nueva Segovia, one of the municipalities best known to the general of free men, Augusto Cesar Sandino. For this reason, Guerrilla Commander Dora Maria Tellez praised the tasks carried out by this battalion when, in her welcoming speech for the members of Battalion 50-13, she addressed those brave boys.

Battalion 40-15 Returns

PA012337 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1800 GMT 1 Jun 81

[Text] Reserve Battalion 40-15 arrived last night at 1900 in El Viejo. The battalion is composed of workers and peasants of the neighboring villages and of the town itself. Countless people enthusiastically and joyfully received the militiamen, who had spent 15 days in the mountains receiving intensive combat training to repel any attack by our reactionary enemies.

The jubilant reception took place at El Viejo's plaza, where emotional scenes occurred between mothers and sons and other relatives.

REGIONAL JOURNALISTS SEMINAR ENDS IN HAVANA

FL031153 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 3 Jun 81

[Text] The fourth Latin American journalists seminar, held in our capital since 23 May, has concluded at the headquarters of the Union of Cuban Journalists (UPEC). The Peruvian (Gabriel Niesa) read the final resolution which condemns the genocide practiced by the Christian Democratic junta of El Salvador and expresses solidarity with the revolutionary press of that country where more than 40 media workers have disappeared.

The journalists also expressed themselves against the monopoly of information maintained by transnational news companies, and the lack of press freedom that exists in many Latin American countries. They also expressed solidarity with Puerto Rico and hailed victorious Nicaragua.

The final resolution supports the Panamanian struggle to ensure that the U.S. Government fulfills the canal agreements. The journalists further conveyed congratulations to Cuban journalism, to the people and UPEC for the successful organization of the seminar.

Manuel Pineiro, member of the party Central Committee and chief of its America department, made the closing remarks, reiterating Cuba's solidarity with and support for the cause and struggle of the peoples of Latin America and the Caribbean. He called the seminar positive because it permitted rapprochement among journalists of the region to exchange experiences in their field.

Pineiro warned of the bloody ideological struggle as a result of the confrontation of imperialism with the peoples of the region. He also cited the campaigns being developed by the enemy to distort the image of socialism.

Pineiro said the journalists of our hemisphere have two alternatives: to place themselves on the side of the just cause of the people or to let themselves be enslaved by the usurpers of national rights. A journalist, with his pen and words, also plays an important role in the development of the revolutionary struggle, he added.

Victor Manuel Gonzalez, deputy chief of the party Central Committee's Department of Revolutionary Orientation; and Ernesto Vera, secretary general of UPEC, also were present at the presiding table of the session.

MOURNING PERIOD DECREED FOR BANGLADESH PRESIDENT

FL011105 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1045 GMT 1 Jun 81

[Text] The Council of State has decided to decree 3 days of official mourning for the death of His Excellency Maj Gen Ziaur Rahman, president of the People's Republic of Bangladesh. Therefore, the national flag must be flown at half staff on public buildings and military installations on 1, 2 and 3 June.

BRIEFS

DELEGATION TO CEMA--Permanent Cuban delegation to the CEMA committee for cooperation in the standardization field has been formed in Havana with the attendance of Osvaldo Dorticos Torrado, member of the party Politburo and vice president of the Council of State. Eng Ramon Darias, minister-president of the State Committee for Standardization, is chief of the delegation which includes Eduardo Quesada as deputy chief, and Juan Abreu, Ramon Torres, Miguel Castello and (Reinar Nunez). [Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 3 Jun 81 FL]

ANGUILLA

AUM GOVERNMENT COLLAPSES; ELECTIONS CALLED

FL032340 Bridgetown CANA in English 2300 GMT 3 Jun 81

[Text] The Valley, Anguilla, 3 Jun (CANA)--A power struggle has brought down the Anguilla Government and triggered fresh elections, set for 22 June. Nomination day is 12 June.

British Commissioner Charles Goddard called the election at the request of Chief Minister Ronald Webster, who, with his expulsion from the ruling party, found himself without the ministerial support required by the constitution.

The ruling Anguilla United Movement (AUM), which won six of the seven seats in elections here 28 May 1980, has elected resigned Tourism Minister Hubert Hughes as its new leader and put out Mr Webster. The move came after Mr Webster, concerned about an internal party struggle, revoked the appointment of one of his two other cabinet ministers, Lt Col Claudius Roberts, who was responsible for agriculture.

Mr Webster said that while he was attending a Caribbean Development Bank board meeting in Antigua last month, Roberts had challenged the authority of Nasville Webster, a government assistant who was left in charge of several of the departments for which the chief minister holds responsibility. On his return home, Chief Minister Webster accused Roberts of being power hungry and dismissed him from the cabinet. Tourism Minister Hughes resigned in sympathy.

The chief minister elevated Nasville Webster to the post of minister of agriculture, but with the other elected AUM members joining the Hughes faction, the government was left without the three cabinet minsters constitutionally required to make up the Anguilla Executive Council. Ronald Webster therefore wrote the British commissioner Monday urging fresh elections.

"Having considered all the options open to me and in the interest of the people of Anguilla, I have come to the conclusion that I must request you to dissolve the Legislative Council forthwith and call general elections as soon as possible," the chief minister said in his letter.

The chief minister has since announced formation of a new political party--the Anguilla People's Party (APP) which proposes to contest all seven seats. This means the election will be a three-way fight between Webster's APP, the AUM and former Chief Minister Emile Gumbs' Anguilla National Alliance (ANA) which now forms the opposition.

In the meantime Hughes, who, as an opposition member, sparked a revolt in 1977 that toppled the Ronald Webster administration, has called on Caribbean governments to "do something" if he is not appointed chief minister. He said Anguilla--which reverted to being a British colony afger a 1967 rebellion severing it from a three-island federation with St Kitts and Nevis--had been neglected by other regional governments.

ST KITTS

BRIEFS

SUGAR CROP--Basseterre, St Kitts, 3 Jun (CANA)--Since the start of the 1981 sugar crop in St Kitts 17 weeks ago, the island's lone sugar factory has processed 24,052 tons of sugar. According to figures just released by the St Kitts Sugar Manufacturing Corporation, some 16,631 tons have already been shipped to the U.S. and Britain. This year's crop is expected to yield about 35,000 tons of sugar. [Text] [Bridgetown CANA in English 1809 GMT 3 Jun 81 FL]

COLOMBIA

DEATH SQUAD WHICH KILLS CRIMINALS EMERGES

PA040313 Bogota Cadena Radial Super in Spanish 2330 GMT 3 Jun 81

[Text] The emergence of a death squadron which has executed several criminals during the past 3 months has caused great concern in all of Tunja's social sectors.

The greatest surprise came when it was learned that members of the F-2 [criminal investigation department] belong to the somber squadron. Serious charges involving at least nine members of the Tunja and Guinsama services were presented before the courts and arrest warrants will be issued tomorrow. The executed criminals are Jose Ballesteros, another by the name of Velasquez, and another one still unidentified. They were killed by the death squadron and their bodies were found in deep ravines in Boyaca Department.

PANAMA

RECTOR ORDERS CLOSURE OF UNIVERSITY OFFICES

PA021907 Panama City Televisora Nacional in Spanish 1730 GMT 2 Jun 81

[Text] In Panama, the university rector's office has ordered the closing of all the offices located in its building and made the professors and students who have been occupying them for 1 week responsible for any damages that they may cause by action or omission to the furnishings in these installations, as well as any financial loss to the administrative and teaching staff of our university.

PARAGUAY

BRIEFS

IMPORT-EXPORT FIGURES--Paraguayan exports during the first quarter of this year have reached $47,859,000 and imports $152,000,000. Main imports include machinery and autos and main exports include wood. [Asuncion ABC COLOR in Spanish 17 May 81 p 9 PY]

VENEZUELA

FOREIGN MINISTER DENIES REPORTS ON CUBAN SOLDIERS

PA031626 Paris AFP in Spanish 1557 GMT 3 Jun 81

[Text] Caracas, 3 Jun (AFP)--The Venezuelan Government has denied reports that Cuban soldiers had entered national territory through the Essequibo region under dispute with Guyana.

Venezuelan Foreign Minister Rafael Andres Montes de Oca was emphatic in terming false the reports by some newspaper media in this capital about an alleged invasion by foreign soldiers of Venezuelan territory.

Such reports indicated that Cuban soldiers had reportedly entered the country through the highway that connects El Dorado and Santa Elena de Uairen in southern Venezuela.

Montes de Oca dismissed the importance of such reports, which he termed false, adding that he does not understand why they insist on reporting this type of rumor.